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Boris Yurchenko/The Associated Press

A lone legislator from Lithuania, Nikolai Medvedev, listening Tuesday to debate in the Supreme Soviet on the new secession bill.

Balts Shun Vote on Tough Secession Law

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet parliament overwhelmingly approved a new law on Tuesday that sets tough terms for secession, but representatives of the three Baltic republics boycotted the vote and said they would ignore the measure.

The vote took place as a delegation of Lithuanian legislators met in Moscow with Alexander N. Yakovlev of the ruling Politburo. The talks were the first high-level ones since the war of nerves between the Kremlin and Vilnius began when Lithuania declared independence on March 11.

Egidijus Bickauskas, a member of the Lithuanian parliament, said that the meeting with Mr. Yakovlev did not amount to formal negotiations on Lithuanian independence, but rather preliminary consultations. Still, the Lithuanians, led by Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas, appeared heartened by the 90-minute talks.

The law on secession was drafted because the Soviet Constitution, while allowing republics to secede in principle, provided no mechanisms for them to leave the union.

Under its terms, a Soviet republic may secede only if the decision is endorsed by two-thirds of its electorate in a referendum and only after a five-year transitional period during which the political, military and economic terms of secession would be negotiated. If less than two-thirds of the voters choose secession, then the republic is not allowed to hold another such vote for 10 years. If after the transition period one-tenth of the voters demand another referendum, it must be held.

Without the Balts participating and with only a few Georgians voting against the bill, it was passed overwhelmingly by both chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The law must still be endorsed by the Congress of Peoples Deputies, the expanded Soviet legislature.

The measure will be especially hard on the pro-independence movements in Estonia and Latvia. In Lithuania, the population is 80 percent Lithuanian and heavily in favor of secession, but the other two Baltic republics have large Russian, Polish and Ukrainian populations who are apprehensive about independence.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev insists that all republics will have the right to leave the union, but only on the basis of the new law. The measure appears designed to buy as much time as possible.

Supporting the bill, many legislators argued that Mr. Gorbachev could not afford to face a secession crisis during the current phase of his economic restructuring drive.

Fyodor M. Burlatsky, a legislator who was recently made editor in

See BALTS, Page 4

A Power Shift in the Mideast

Iraqi and Syrian Capabilities Challenge Israeli Superiority

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The public threat by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to use chemical weapons against Israel highlights what experts here say has been a significant diminishment of Israel's position as the Middle East's commanding strategic power.

The acquisition during the last several years by both Iraq and Syria of chemical warheads and intermediate-range missiles, these experts say, means that Israel's superiority in conventional warfare and its strategic arsenal of both chemical and nuclear arms is now *at least partly countered by its regional enemies.*

Though military commanders here believe that neither Iraq nor Syria could yet contemplate a first strike against Israel with chemical or other nonconventional arms, they acknowledge that these countries now wield a potential threat to Israeli population centers that their conventional military forces could not credibly mount in the past.

More significantly, experts say, Israel is steadily losing the ability to control the development of nonconventional weapons by the Arab states — a power it demonstrably wielded as late as 1981, when its planes bombed a reactor that Iraq was allegedly planning to use to produce nuclear weapons.

Rather than stopping Iraq and other states from acquiring missiles with nonconventional warheads, or even an eventual nuclear capacity, Israel will probably have to shift toward a new policy of defining the conditions under which it would launch a preventive first strike against these weapons, experts say.

"Eliminating the technological capacity of Iraq, as in 1981, is becoming impractical," said Gerald Steinberg, a military expert at Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv. "The potential costs of it have gone up and the effectiveness is diminished each time it is done."

Instead, he said, "We are beginning to see a new kind of discussion in Israel about red-lining, or what we will regard as a provocative action by Iraq that will prompt a preventive strike on their missile capacity."

Israel demonstrated its continuing technological superiority in the Middle East on Tuesday by launching the Ofek 2 satellite into orbit.

Iraq said in December that it had tested a rocket capable of lifting a satellite into orbit, but it appears to be far from matching the latest Israeli achievement.

Israeli military sources said that fear of another Israeli strike on military production facilities was most likely what prompted Mr. Hussein to deliver his threat Monday of a chemical attack on Israel.

His statement followed the failure of an apparent Iraqi effort to obtain triggers used in nuclear bombs. That development prompted speculation about possible Israeli action against an Iraqi nuclear weapons production effort.

Israeli experts believe that Iraq remains at least several years away from producing nuclear weapons, military sources here said.

Both Mr. Hussein and President Hafez Assad of Syria have concentrated on obtaining chemical weapons largely as an achievable means of countering an Israeli nuclear capability that they do not expect to match in the near future, the officials said.

A senior official who asked not to be named said that Israel had "made it known" to both the Iraqi and Syrian leadership that their use of chemical weapons would lead to a devastating Israeli retaliation "far exceeding anything they have ever experienced before."

Israeli military strategists have begun to look on the chemical capabilities of both Syria and Iraq as a potentially serious threat.

Though U.S. sources have cast doubt on Iraq's ability to mount one of its modified Scud missiles with a chemical warhead, sources here said Israel believed that Baghdad was capable of this.

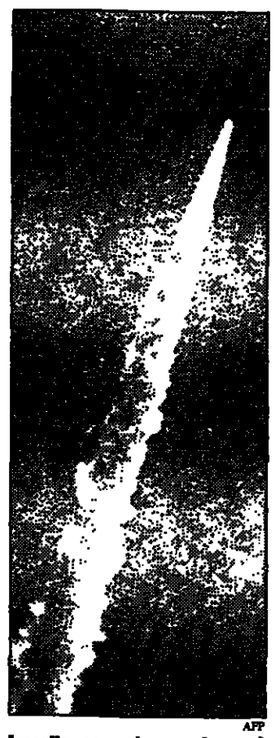
"They are already close to it if they haven't done it already," a senior military official said.

Moreover, officials said, Syria has already equipped highly accurate SS-21 missiles with chemical warheads that could reach targets in Israel only two minutes after launching. Both countries also have *Soviet-made Su-24 bombers that* would be capable of reaching Israel with a chemical payload.

The new weapons "threaten to narrow the qualitative gap between us and the Arabs," said Aharon Levran, a reserve brigadier general in the Israeli Army who has studied the implications of the new military technology in the region.

"Missiles alone, even with nonconventional weapons, cannot decide a war," he said. "But they give these countries a threat against our population centers in wartime that they didn't have in the past."

Until an effective anti-missile system is developed, he added, Israel will probably have to depend on a strategy of anticipating an Arab attack and attacking missile sites before a strike is launched.



AFP

Israel's second experimental satellite heading for orbit.

Israelis Launch a Satellite

But Government Plays Down Any Military Motive

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel launched its second experimental satellite Tuesday, a day after President Saddam Hussein of Iraq threatened to incinerate "half of Israel" with chemical weapons if this nation became involved in an attack against Iraq.

Some military analysts suggested that the satellite was a military reconnaissance probe. Israeli officials, however, said the device was an inactive and temporary experimental satellite that was placed into a low orbit and would last only about two months before falling to earth.

Yuval Neeman, head of the Israeli space agency, said in an interview that the next launching, in a few months, would probably carry a permanent, active satellite.

Mr. Neeman, who is also a member of the Knesset, or parliament, from the rightist Tehiya-Zionist Revival Movement, said the satellite launched Tuesday and others planned for the future were "not designed for military purposes."

Still, Israeli officials said they hoped Iraq would not miss the message inherent in the launching: that the Israeli-made launcher used to boost the satellite into orbit could also be used as a ballistic missile that could carry a warhead to Iraq.

The launching is certain to heighten debate about the accelerating Middle East arms race. In the past several days, American officials have said that Iraq has constructed missiles capable of carrying a payload to Tel Aviv. Last week, British authorities charged three persons with trying to smuggle 40 American-made nuclear triggers to Iraq.

At the same time, American officials reported last week that Libya had acquired in-flight refueling capabilities that would allow its fighter-bombers to reach Israel.

Military analysts say that these threats have only accelerated Israel's interest in acquiring an early-warning satellite surveillance capability. Until now, Israel has depended on the United States for reconnaissance intelligence information, but there have been frequent complaints that American officials have on occasion withheld information that Israel wanted.

Publicly, however, officials say Israel does not have the capability to orbit a sophisticated, highly expensive reconnaissance satellite.

Reacting to Mr. Hussein's threat, the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, said that the launching served to remind the Iraqi leader "that if he wants to deal with Israel he should look for other means than military."

Yitzhak Rabin, a former defense minister, said, "It would be best for Saddam Hussein not to provoke Israel. Iraq is not out of our range to harm it severely."

Although Israel has repeatedly said that it would not be the first nation in the Middle East to introduce nuclear weapons into its arsenal, American officials have reported that the Jewish state already has a significant nuclear weapons stockpile.

Ofek 1, Israel's first experimental satellite, was launched into a low orbit in September 1988 and fell back to earth, disintegrating four months later. "Ofek" is the Hebrew word for "horizon."

Mr. Neeman said that Ofek 2, the satellite launched on Tuesday, contained "several improvements on the last one." He said that the satellite itself contained no guidance systems but that "you can speak to it, and it talks back," meaning it has a radio receiver and transmitter.

He said Ofek 3 and Ofek 4 were likely to be used to place experi-

See ISRAEL, Page 4

Kiosk

U.K. Still Cool Toward Unesco

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain said Tuesday it would not yet rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which it quit in 1985 in a dispute over alleged mismanagement and anti-Western bias.

Timothy Sainsbury, secretary of state at the Foreign Office, said recent improvements at Unesco were "not sufficient to justify rejoining now," but added that Britain would maintain an observer section at the organization.

General News

The Vatican launched a project to clean and restore Michelangelo's Last Judgment. Page 2.

Mandela is skeptical that De Klerk's efforts will halt black violence in Natal. Page 5.

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Molière's "Le Mnlade Imaginaire" has probably not been staged since 1673 in the way it is in Paris now. Page 9.

Business / Finance

Japan formally agreed to open its market to foreign-made satellites. Page 11.

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Dow Close

Up	
36.26	
2,736.71	

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.6895
Pound	1.6365
Yen	159.70
FF	5.707

Ed Reinke/The Associated Press

Holding aloft their U.S. collegiate basketball trophy, University of Nevada-Las Vegas players and their coach, Jerry Tarkanian, celebrate a 103-73 victory over Duke. Page 17.

Superpower Arms Cuts: Far From 50%

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet treaty to reduce strategic nuclear weapons scheduled to be completed and signed later this year will allow continued deployment of nearly as many U.S. warheads as now exist, according to senior Bush administration officials and independent experts.

Although top leaders on each side have long said that the accord will slash the arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent, it will instead allow U.S. weapons deployments roughly 15 percent greater than those in place when the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, or START, began eight years ago, the officials said.

Virtually none of the U.S. strategic weapons produced during the last decade of intensive modernization must be eliminated under the treaty.

The production of thousands more U.S. nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, submarine-launched missiles and aircraft-delivered bombs also is not constrained. Most are already under order from weapons factories at a projected cost of tens of billions of dollars.

"We haven't gone far enough," said Paul H. Nitze, the former top U.S. arms-control adviser, who played a key role in writing the accord and until recently strongly backed its provisions. "Today, one really ought to aspire to do much better."

The agreement will not block much of the Soviet strategic modernization decried by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney during repeated pleas for more congressional spending on U.S. strategic programs.

Fulfilling a longstanding U.S. goal, the treaty will sharply curtail Moscow's arsenal of large land-based missiles carrying multiple nuclear warheads and based in easily targeted underground silos.

But the deployment of newer, mobile land-based missiles, which are more difficult to destroy because they can be transported to new locations, and that of more modern submarines, can continue. The Soviet bomber fleet and cruise missile arsenal also can be expanded.

The treaty, which is to be a central topic of talks in Washington this week between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, will not require the destruction of any warheads from existing weapons. Instead, nuclear components can be recycled into more modern weapons.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that carrying out the START accord will result in about $3 billion in annual savings on strategic weapons procurement and operation, out of a $300 billion military budget.

While cuts in the U.S. strategic bomber program imposed by Congress are likely to

See ARMS, Page 4

East Germans Begin Coalition Haggling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — East German political parties seeking to form the country's first non-Communist government made early progress in their first formal coalition talks on Tuesday, a Social Democratic Party spokesman said.

And the general-secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, Martin Kirchner, said that a government would be "ready for approval" by parliament before Easter, April 15.

Leaders from the Christian Democratic Union, the Social Democratic Party and some smaller parties agreed they would call on the 400-seat Volkshammer, or legislature, to set up an independent presidency at its first session on Thursday.

A president would be elected to the post later.

The Social Democratic spokesman, Richard Schröder, said that the parties agreed that the constitution should be changed to scrap the Council of State, the collective presidency, for a single head of state.

"We would like the president's chair to be occupied by someone who does not belong to a party and who has the respect of the population," said Mr. Schröder, the head of the Social Democratic parliamentary group.

Mr. Schröder said that the parties had set up five working groups to cover areas, such as the economy, internal affairs, health and disarmament. He said that key questions of government and reunification with West Germany would be dealt with in plenary session.

The coalition talks began hours after Social Democratic leaders dropped earlier reservations and said they were ready to negotiate with the Christian Democratic-led conservative Alliance for Germany, which won more than 40 percent of the vote in the March 18 parliamentary elections but not enough to form a majority in the Volkskammer.

A two-thirds majority is needed to make major decisions for rapid reunification with West Germany.

The Alliance for Germany is a three-party coalition that favors the quick reunification with West Germany. It is backed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in West Germany.

The Social Democrats placed second in the election with about 20 percent of the vote.

Rainer Eppelmann, the leader of Democratic Awakening, one of the parties in the Alliance for Germa-

See SPD, Page 4

Alsace Steps Up Its Watch on Rhine

German Rumblings Give Eastern French Region Economic Jitters

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

SELTZ, France — The villages along this side of the Rhine all have German names, the architecture is pure Hansel and Gretel and the population is as proudly French as it is Alsatian.

But from the time of Charlemagne 1,200 years ago, whenever central Europe has stirred, Alsace and neighboring Lorraine have had reason to worry.

In wars, they were invariably caught in the crossfire. And in peace negotiations, they were always being annexed or bargained away.

Now, with sudden change sweeping Germany toward reunification, nerves are once again on edge here.

Not that the region fears a new hostile takeover by a neighbor that last claimed this territory in World War II. It is simply that, as in the past, any convulsion in Germany is bound to shake Alsace and Lorraine.

Older people, not least men pressed into the German Army in 1940, are openly apprehensive about a German resurgence.

"I fear that in 20 or 30 years another crazy Hitler will appear and march again," said Charles Spangenberger, 67, a retiree who fought in German uniform and then, after capture, was allowed to join the Allied forces.

Yet, more typically, in this medieval village of just 2,700 inhabitants, economic uncertainty is of greater concern.

Seltz is situated barely a mile from the Rhine, which marks much of the French-German border, and many of its adults work in German-owned factories on both sides of the river. Its shops and restaurants prosper thanks to German customers.

This is no less true for dozens of other border towns and villages stretching northward from Strasbourg, the Alsatian capital.

In the 14 communes that comprise the canton of Seltz, for instance, 42 percent of the 19,500-member labor force works in Germany.

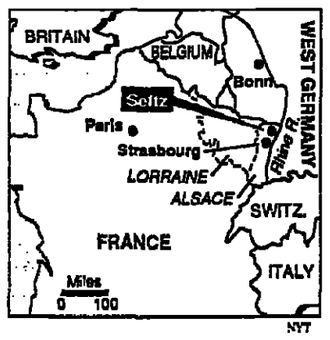
And, as a result, unemployment in the area stands at under 2 percent, compared to a national average of 9 percent.

"If East Germans begin taking the jobs of Frenchmen, if the Deutsche mark weakens, if investment starts going to East Germany, all this could hurt us," said Hugo Krämer, 49, a schoolteacher and deputy mayor of Seltz. "There is no way we could make up for this."

The area's economic dependence on Germany has spawned conflicting attitudes toward Germans.

"We're ambiguous about them," said Laurent Timmel, 29, who is involved in development projects in Seltz.

"We want their money, but we don't want them to come over and buy up everything. We want to be French, but we secretly fear they are superior to us."



NYT

Alsace's relationship with Germany could hardly be simple.

Having long been ruled by a succession of German princes, Alsace and part of Lorraine were acquired by France under the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

Yet while the region frequently asserted its independence from Paris after the 1789 Revolution, it was not happy to be ab-

See ALSACE, Page 4

No. 1 Automaker Names No. 1

Engineer Will Lead GM After Decade of Losing Ground

By Doron P. Levin
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Amid troubled times at the world's biggest automaker, the directors of General Motors Corp. have chosen Robert C. Stempel as the company's next chairman and chief executive, succeeding Roger B. Smith, who will retire in August after nearly a decade in office.

Mr. Stempel's promotion is effective Aug. 1, but he said Tuesday that he would begin immediately "to get this team together." His allusion was to the six other top GM executives on the company's management committee.

The 56-year-old Mr. Stempel, who has been a GM engineer for most of his career and now serves as the automaker's president, is taking command of the company during one of the most difficult periods in its 75-year history.

For the last decade, GM has steadily been losing its share of the North American auto market to Japanese automakers and to its U.S. rival, Ford Motor Co.

Moreover, the U.S. auto industry is getting ready to begin bargaining with the United Auto Workers union later this on a new contract. This comes at a time when relations between GM and the union have grown cool because of GM plant closings.

In a congratulatory message to Mr. Stempel that pointedly referred to union power, the UAW president, Owen Bieber, said "the leader who fully taps this resource will be the leader who can decisively turn GM's fortunes around."

Since the tenure of Mr. Smith, 64, began at the height of a U.S. recession in 1981, GM has been an organization in upheaval. It struggled through a major reorganization of its U.S. operations and significant mergers with Electronic Data Systems Corp. and Hughes Aircraft Co.

At the same time, GM has remained strong financially. This stems partly from diversification and partly from a turnaround of its European auto operations, which had been losing money until the last two years.

Mr. Stempel, while declining to talk about specific tactics and strategies, acknowledged that GM's most important task will be to "profitably increase North American market share."

"The name of the game is to cut

See GM, Page 13

Soviet Party in Flux: Will July Bring the 'Funeral Congress?'

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — By late afternoon, classes in elementary dialectics and advanced Marxism have let out at the Moscow Higher Party School. The halls are deserted. Everyone is packed into Lenin Auditorium watching a dubbed version of "Wall Street."

"Zhadnost — eto khorosho!" the stockbroker shouts down from the screen at the Communist Party acolytes — "Greed is good!"

For decades, the Higher Party School has been training young Communists in the rudiments of Leninist ideology. Even now, hopeful young apparatchiks flock to this citadel of Communist thinking, but for many of them, "Wall Street's" glorification of conspicuous consumption has become more a goal than a warning.

Political dogma in Russia is in rampant flux, and the institution of the Communist Party itself, that vast monolith of power and discipline, is fracturing. In early July, thousands of party workers and officials will gather in the Kremlin to decide the future of the party, and for most, the question is not if it will split, but when.

"We can hope that the 28th Party Congress will be known as the party's funeral congress," said Yuri N. Afanasyev, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies, the country's new supreme legislative body, and a founder of Democratic Platform — a Communist Party splinter group that supports transformation of the party into a parliamentary grouping with a Socialist program.

Mr. Afanasyev, who has been denounced repeatedly in the party's policymaking Central Committee for his heretical views, has urged that his group split with the party immediately, but Democratic Platform's collective leadership has taken the line so far that it can force more change by staying within the party organization.

The infighting has bewildered true believers. Muen Tan Kong, 40, a party worker from Vietnam studying at the Higher Party School, cannot comprehend it all.

"What is communism? All I can tell you at this point," he said, "is that communism is the contradiction of capitalism, I think. And the party is the vanguard."

Mr. Muen is far from alone in his puzzlement.

"Life is moving so quickly that we are struggling to rewrite the curriculum here," said Vyacheslav Shostokovsky, rector of the Higher Party School and a founding member of Democratic Platform. "Models are out. Dogma is out. Now we can only speak about goals, such as democratic socialism, but we can't talk about models anymore. We've paid in blood for our models."

There have always been strains within the party. But in Stalin's time, opponents were shot; in Brezhnev's time, they were silenced. Now there are few secrets. Ever since the maverick politician Boris N. Yeltsin began his public battle nearly two years ago with his conservative rival in the leadership, Yegor K. Ligachev, the illusion and code of unanimity and party discipline has been a shambles.

The dissension has become so outspoken that several veteran party officials accused President Mikhail S. Gorbachev at a Central Committee meeting last month of bringing the party to ruin, of destroying its ideological foundations and of tolerating members who would question communism itself.

"Let's face it, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has ceased to be a party of those who think alike," V.V. Chikin, a party official at a watch factory in Minsk, told the committee. "People in our ranks have views that are diametrically opposed."

While Mr. Gorbachev's strategy has been to try to renew the prestige and effectiveness of the party by permitting a range of opinion within it, Mr. Ligachev seems to want nothing less than an old-fashioned purge, or, as he described it recently, a "purification of those who are destroying" the party, "who are carrying on a factional, oppositional struggle, who are taking part in anti-socialist movements."

Time is working against Mr. Gorbachev, and as Soviet society becomes more and more politicized, the party loses more authority. In September, a government opinion survey determined that 22 percent of the population had "full confidence" in the party as the voice of people's interests. The survey's latest results show the figure has dropped to a mere 4 percent.

Since he assumed power five years ago, Mr. Gorbachev has sought to foster the image of the party as the initiator of political and economic changes and argues that it has thereby earned a role as the "vanguard" of Soviet society. But now the party is breathlessly trying to rein in or keep pace with the exploding movements and points of view.

Mr. Gorbachev's most significant political positions — the relatively loose grip on the Baltic republics and elimination of the party's constitutional guarantee on power — have been more reluctant acquiescence to the political tide rather than aggressive policies.

Even Mr. Gorbachev's decision to accelerate economic change was a concession to radicals.

The party still possesses limitless funds, controls virtually the entire mass media and wields tremendous local political power, yet seems at the same time powerless to bring its resources to bear against independent political candidates challenging it at the polls or to alternative forces within its own ranks. In the Okyabrski region of Moscow, for instance, a young legislator, Ilya Zaslavski, was able to win nearly every seat for progressive candidates simply by using a technique foreign to traditional party politicians — door-to-door campaigning.

"We in the Soviet Union are moving toward a multiparty democracy, to a political marketplace, and the Communist Party is just not ready for that," said Mr. Shostokovsky, who came up through the ranks. "I'm afraid even Gorbachev himself is not ready for this political marketplace. That is the trouble with so many of our professional politicians. They are only prepared to speak to an audience and accept its clamorous acclaim. This has nothing to do with real contact with the people. Remember, they never really needed to do this. Even Mr. Gorbachev gets irritated by disagreements, when a more experienced politician would show more patience and wisdom."

The party seems almost willfully out of touch. It was only with the greatest effort that two representatives of Democratic Platform were allowed to observe last month's Central Committee meeting, and repeatedly they were refused access to the floor to discuss their alternative program.

The representatives did, however, get a first-ever glimpse at the party's mess hall, where tables were laden with delicacies unknown in the rest of the country.

It was strange, the Democratic Platform delegate said. "They broke for meals every two hours."

— DAVID REMNICK

The Bulgarian Bewilderness

As Communists Divide, Some Hope Party Will Lose

By David Binder
New York Times Service

SOFIA — A kind of bewilderment seems to pervade the life of the Bulgarians more than four months after the bloodless overthrow of a repressive Communist government and two months before scheduled national elections.

Communists who favor change are still running the country, although their once monolithic party has split into three, possibly four, factions.

Nevertheless, at this point they seem to stand an even chance as a bloc to continue in office on the strength of the popularity of their top leaders and arrangements with potential coalition partners.

But in the course of a few days in the capital, a visitor encounters Communist Party members who want the Communists to lose in the free elections set for June, and non-Communists who want the Communists to win. The rationale of both groups is what they think would best preserve stability in this small and poor country.

"This is the Balkans," a party member said when asked to explain this apparent paradox.

She said she and others she knew were also disgusted with the plan to change the party's name to the Bulgarian Socialist Party, "because it was combined with the declaration that if you accept the name change you also accept the new party line."

"I wish they would keep it Bulgarian Communist Party and go down with it and disappear," she said with a grimace, adding that for the last 14 years she has considered herself a "closet Social Democrat."

Public demands for the removal of symbols of Communist rule are increasing, reinforced by many supporters of the newly founded opposition parties whose total membership may be around half a million.

Thousands of Bulgarians gathered in front of the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov last month to call for the removal of the edifice housing the embalmed body of the hero of Bulgarian communism, who died in 1949.

A score of demonstrators managed to scramble to the top of the mausoleum, and one, wearing a comic mask with the face of Todor Zhivkov, the Dimitrov successor who was deposed on Nov. 10, capered about imitating wooden Zhivkov gestures. The crowd roared approval.

Still, the tall honor guards in traditional scarlet jackets with black feathers in their caps continue to stand watch at the mausoleum, and the Dimitrov remains may still be viewed three afternoons a week.

"It won't be long before he goes," a Bulgarian official said, adding that Dimitrov would be followed by the fall of the 20-foot statue of Lenin put up at the head of Lenin Square in 1971. "It is easy to remove the symbols," the official remarked, "but much harder to remove the contents of the system."

One symbol that is likely to remain, Bulgarians seem to agree, is the Central Committee building of the Communist Party at the other end of Lenin Square that is topped for the time being with a large red star. "It is too solidly built," the official said, pointing to the thick iron grates on the lower windows.

Still, as revelations of abuses committed under the previous Communist government continue to trickle out, the party may soon become a laughing stock.

It appears that in about 1950, the party, strapped for funds, secretly approached a woman who ran Sofia's best brothel in the 1930s and 40s and told her to make "a large contribution" to the fund for the new party building.

"She passed the hat among her rich customers," a government official said, "and collected a substantial fund." The former brothel owner is still alive. Hers is a story waiting to be told, and judging from the growing independence of various parts of the Sofia media, it probably will be.

Recently, for example, Bulgarian television spent the better part of an hour interviewing Simeon II, the heir to the Bulgarian throne who lives in exile in Madrid and was reviled under the Communists of the Zhivkov era.

He apparently made a good impression, although a recent opinion poll of 3,128 Bulgarians showed that only 6 percent wanted the country to become a kingdom again and only 27 percent said they would approve of Simeon's playing a role in Bulgarian political life.

Ivo Mladev Reuters

Petar Mladenov in Sofia after being appointed Tuesday to the new post of president of Bulgaria.

Elections Set in June, Mladenov Gets Post

Reuters

SOFIA — The Communist-dominated parliament cleared the way Tuesday for free elections June 10 and 17 and appointed an advocate of change, Petar Mladenov, to the new post of president.

At its last session before being dissolved, the National Assembly also voted overwhelmingly in favor of the formation of political parties to contest the elections, formally scrapping the principle of one-party rule. The chamber removed the word "socialist" from Bulgaria's constitution and replaced it with "democratic."

The agreement includes abolition of the ruling State Council headed by Mr. Mladenov, who will now assume the republican-style post of president. Mr. Mladenov, who removed the hard-line Communist leader, Todor Zhivkov, on Nov. 10 after four decades of orthodox rule, told parliament that his task would be to help steer Bulgaria toward a democratic future.

Last Judgment's Restoration: Skill and Decorum

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The Vatican began a project Tuesday to clean Michelangelo's apocalyptic painting of the Last Judgment in the next stage of the restoration of the Sistine Chapel, promising that the world will be astonished by the result.

The work is expected to take at least four years.

Restoration experts who recently completed the cleaning of the Sistine Chapel ceiling said the monumental fresco presents a new set of technical and esthetic problems.

The Last Judgment, a terrifying vision of hell and damnation, was completed 29 years after the ceiling. When Pope Paul III first saw it after it was unveiled in 1541, he is said to have fallen on his knees, begging God not to remember his sins on the Day of Judgment.

The Vatican announced the decision to restore the Last Judgment after art historians, restorers and scientists, who attended a weeklong symposium on the cleaning of the ceiling, expressed overwhelming approval of the way that work has been carried out.

The stripping away of layers of grime has revealed colors of a vibrancy nobody expected before the work began. But Fabrizio Mancinelli, the director of the project, said the Last Judgment, long thought to be one of Michelangelo's darkest and most pessimistic works, is likely to be more brilliant still.

Michelangelo defied the Pope's command to make the painting 'suitable,' replying, 'Let him make the world a suitable place and the painting will follow suit.'

High on the scaffolding that hides the Last Judgment from public view, Gianluigi Colalucci, the chief restorer pointed to a bright, 2-by-4-inch patch of blue that contrasts vividly with the dark bluish gray of the fresco. When it is cleaned, the whole painting will be as vivid as the test patch.

The restorers have discovered that Michelangelo used lapis lazuli as his pigment, a deep blue stone that was literally worth its weight in gold in the 16th century. The shining purity of color has disappeared under layers of soot, glue size, dust, dirt and the efforts of generations of subsequent restorers either to lighten the painting's gloom or conceal its anatomical frankness.

After Michelangelo finished the painting, the critic Pietro Aretino attacked the exposure of "genitals and organs of those in ecstasy in such relief that even in the whorehouses they couldn't fail to make one close one's eyes." The paintings, he said, were "more permissible on the walls of a voluptuous brothel than on the walls of a choir."

Michelangelo defied Pope Paul IV's command to make the painting "suitable," replying instead, "let him make the world a suitable place and the painting will follow suit."

The Counter-Reformation Council of Trent in 1563 issued a decree on the type of art to be permitted in churches, and this was almost immediately followed by the decision to paint over much of the nudity in the Last Judgment — although, as some critics argued, people rising from the dead could hardly be expected to do so with their clothes on.

Michelangelo died a month after the decision and in 1564 the artist Daniele da Volterra was chosen to paint over the parts that the priests found offensive.

Da Volterra, an admirer of Michelangelo, insisted that he painted *a secco*, that is to say he applied a removable distemper on top of the original. In fact, he hacked out the plaster in some places, and did some of his retouching in *fresco*, where the color mixes integrally with the surface.

This means that the restorers cannot undo some of da Volterra's work even if they wanted to, thus freeing the Vatican of some potentially embarrassing questions about decorum.

Mr. Colalucci said the restorers will leave the additions made by da Volterra, but probably remove most of those made by later retouchers.

This will entail careful analysis of the pigments used by the various painters. The task is made more difficult by the fact that Michelangelo himself added *pentimenti*, or *a secco* modifications as he was carrying out the work, and these have to be respected.

A precedent for removing some of the artfully concealing draperies was made during the restoration of the Masaccio frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel at Florence, where experts removed censorious fig leaves from Adam and Eve.

But Mr. Mancinelli said Michelangelo included less indiscreet nudity than is popularly believed. Nevertheless, Michelangelo filled the giant painting, 45 feet by 40 feet, (13.7 meters by 12.2 meters) with a swirling, dynamic mass of thickset bodies with bulging muscles.

The contrast between the swirling brilliance of the ceiling with its graceful and lithe figures, and the more brooding intensity of the Last Judgment is said to reflect Michelangelo's own pessimism as an aging man with the visions of the Sack of Rome still vividly etched in memory.

Judge, Blaming Reporters, Sequesters Poindexter Jury

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The judge in Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter's Iran-contra trial ordered the jury sequestered on Tuesday, citing the "irresponsible behavior of the press."

U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene said that two jurors deliberating charges against Admiral Poindexter had been contacted by reporters. He said that the jurors had been "alert and intelligent" and had hung up.

Judge Greene ruled that the jurors, Leroy Witherspoon and William Harris, would continue to participate in the deliberations, which began Monday.

Mr. Witherspoon said at a hearing Tuesday that Nora Boustany of The Washington Post had called him Monday as he arrived home from jury deliberations. He said she wanted to know when the jury would deliver a verdict. He hung up on her, but she called back, he said, and he hung up again.

Judge Greene said he had been told that Miss Boustany had just come to the United States from Lebanon and did not know the "ground rules." He called that "a lame excuse."

Asked about Miss Boustany's call, Robert Kaiser, the Post's assistant managing editor for national news, said, "She made a mistake."

Mr. Kaiser said that editors had instructed Miss Boustany to find out how to get in touch with Mr. Witherspoon after the verdict was decided in the trial. "She did this by calling him up to ask him," he said.

Mr. Harris said he hung up on a woman who called Monday night identifying herself as a reporter. It was not immediately known what news organization she represented.

Soviet Jews In Israel: Arrivals Rise

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Despite terrorist threats and short-lived moves to curtail airline service from Hungary, Soviet Jews poured into Israel in record numbers last month, and even more are arriving in the first days of April.

"The terrorists didn't get their way," a senior Israeli immigration official declared Monday.

Although the Hungarian airline Malev temporarily halted charter flights to Israel in late March, causing the arrivals to slow slightly, more than 7,000 Soviet Jews emigrated here last month, according to figures gathered by the Washington-based National Conference on Soviet Jewry and confirmed by Israeli immigration officials.

In February, fewer than 6,000 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel. The March figure dwarfed the number for a year earlier, when fewer than 500 arrived.

Three-quarters of the Soviet Jews who arrived in March traveled through Budapest. Hungary's brief suspension of flights later in the month followed threats from Arab terrorists against airlines ferrying Soviet Jews to Israel.

Gadhafi Suggests Jews Go to Alaska

Reuters

NICOSIA — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi said Tuesday that Jewish emigrants could go to Alaska if they wished but not to Israel.

"Solving the problem of Jews lies in their remaining in their present countries and no state can be established on a religious basis," the Libyan leader said in a message to an Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Nicosia.

"Otherwise, we propose an alternative homeland for them in the Baltic republics, Alaska, Alsace-Lorraine or on the Volga River. These are Jewish areas, not Palestine," he said. "By what right are Jews emigrating from their countries to Palestine? If the Jews are being persecuted in their countries this does not give them the right to persecute other people, namely the Palestinians," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

50,000 Nepalese March to Funeral

KATMANDU, Nepal (AFP) — About 50,000 villagers held a funeral march Tuesday for a student who died the day before in an anti-government protest, a member of a banned political party said. Hospital sources confirmed that at least seven persons died and more than 21 were wounded by police gunfire Monday.

The villagers of Kirtipur, 10 kilometers (6 miles) west of here, marched with black flags and party banners, demanding an end to Nepal's *panchayat* political system, which bars political parties.

In the suburban town of Patan, also known as Lalitpur, more than 30,000 people held an anti-government demonstration.

Boesky Will Be Released for Parole

NEW YORK (UPI) — Ivan Boesky, the former Wall Street executive who was convicted of insider trading, will be released Wednesday from a Brooklyn halfway house, federal officials said Tuesday. Under terms of the release, he must report to a parole officer until Sept. 22.

Mr. Boesky, 53, was sent to the Brooklyn center on Dec. 6, 1989, after his release from the minimum security Lompoc Federal Prison Camp in California. Since Feb. 5, he has been permitted to live at his home in Mt. Kisco, New York, on a home confinement program that requires him to report to the halfway house twice a week.

Mr. Boesky was one of Wall Street's richest stock speculators before he pleaded guilty to violating securities law, paid the government $100 million and agreed to cooperate with a federal investigation as part of a settlement of insider trading charges.

Aoun's Battle Foe Recognizes Hrawi

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Christian militia chief, Samir Geagea, recognized the authority of President Elias Hrawi on Tuesday in open defiance of Major General Michel Aoun, the leader of the Christian military forces.

The leader of the Lebanese Forces militia also accepted an Arab-sponsored peace pact to end nearly 15 years of civil war in Lebanon. He told a Communist radio station that the pact, which was signed by Lebanese deputies in October in Taif, Saudi Arabia, should open the way for a solution to the war.

Mr. Geagea's militia has been fighting for control of Lebanon's Christian enclave with General Aoun's troops since Jan. 31. General Aoun refuses to recognize Mr. Hrawi, who is backed by Syria, and opposes the peace pact. One of General Aoun's conditions for ending the inter-Christian fighting was that Mr. Geagea reject the Taif pact.

34 More Killed in Punjab Violence

NEW DELHI (NYT) — At least 34 people were killed on Tuesday in extremist violence in Punjab Province, 19 of them in a bomb explosion that ripped through a Hindu religious procession. At least 20 others were wounded in the explosion.

News reports from Batala, an industrial and trading center, said the authorities ordered an indefinite curfew to prevent clashes between Hindus and Sikhs there. For nearly eight years, Punjab has been wracked by a movement by militant Sikhs for separation in which thousands have died.

The explosion was set off while a Hindu procession was passing through the main vegetable market at Batala. Fifteen others were killed in other incidents across the state. Those shot included a policeman and three relatives.

Jiang Follows Deng in Military Post

BEIJING (NYT) — The Communist Party leader, Jiang Zemin, was named Tuesday to succeed Deng Xiaoping as head of the government's Central Military Commission. The appointment had been expected and is not likely to significantly shift the balance of power among China's rival leaders.

Mr. Jiang, who is Mr. Deng's choice as his successor as China's paramount leader, was named in November to head the party's Central Military Commission. In practice the party commission and the government commission are virtually the same, and so most Chinese and foreigners had been confident that Mr. Jiang would also be made chairman of the government panel.

While the military may be crucial to resolving the next major power struggle in China, possibly on the death of the 85-year old Mr. Deng, Mr. Jiang has no military experience, and it is not clear how much the title will help him if he disagrees with military commanders who nominally rank below him.

Inmate Dies in U.K. Prison Uprising

MANCHESTER (Reuters) — The inmate uprising at Strangeways Prison in Manchester claimed its first known fatality on Tuesday when a prisoner died of wounds in a hospital.

The Home Office said that Derek White, 46, who was awaiting trial for sex offenses, died in intensive care where he was being treated for head wounds and chest pains.

There was no official confirmation of news reports that up to 20 prisoners were killed in the riot, which erupted on Sunday. Prison officers fought a two-hour battle on Tuesday to retake part of the jail, but a small core of inmates refused to surrender.

Soviets to Replace Envoy to U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — White House officials said Tuesday that the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Yuri V. Dubinin, would be replaced this summer by the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnikh.

The officials said that no date was set for the transfer but that it was expected to take place following the summit meeting in late June in Washington between President George Bush and the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Dubinin, a former ambassador to Madrid and former interpreter of French, is expected to be named ambassador to Paris.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Warns on Nepal and Haiti Travel

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The State Department has advised Americans to use caution in traveling to Nepal and has warned them against travel to Haiti.

Because of "continuing unrest" in Haiti, Americans there should exercise caution at all times and avoid crowds and barricades, a travel advisory said. Night-time travel is inadvisable, the department said. It advised American travelers there to register with the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in the capital.

In Nepal, the department noted, "political tensions continue to exist in Katmandu and other parts of the country." On Monday, policemen firing at demonstrators seeking legalization of political parties killed at least five persons and injured 17. The department strongly advised American visitors to register with the U.S. Embassy before setting off on a trek. The embassy is at Pani Pokhari in Katmandu.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	7	45	6	43	rain
Athens	21	70	11	52	clear
Barcelona	15	59	9	48	clear
Belgrade	23	73	7	45	clear
Berlin	16	61	12	54	rain
Brussels	11	52	7	45	clear
Budapest	20	68	7	45	clear
Copenhagen	9	48	5	41	clear
Costa Del Sol	18	64	9	48	clear
Dublin	7	45	5	41	clear
Edinburgh	9	48	5	41	clear
Faro	16	61	9	48	clear
Florence	16	61	10	50	clear
Frankfurt	16	61	9	48	clear
Geneva	16	61	7	45	clear
Helsinki	10	50	0	32	clear
Las Palmas	19	66	15	59	clear
Lisbon	14	57	11	52	clear
London	10	50	4	39	clear
Luxembourg	14	57	7	45	clear
Madrid	16	61	9	48	clear
Milan	12	54	9	48	clear
Moscow	13	55	2	36	clear
Munich	18	64	5	41	clear
Nice	12	54	11	52	rain
Oslo	5	41	2	36	clear
Paris	9	48	2	36	clear
Prague	19	66	5	41	clear
Reykjavik	4	39	-1	30	clear
Rome	13	55	11	52	clear
Stockholm	10	50	3	37	clear
Strasbourg	12	54	10	50	clear
Vienna	12	54	6	43	clear
Warsaw	21	70	7	45	clear
Zurich	14	57	5	41	clear
MIDDLE EAST					
Amman	33	91	23	73	clear
Cairo	27	81	13	55	clear
Istanbul	17	63	6	43	clear
Jerusalem	19	66	8	46	clear
Tel Aviv	26	79	15	59	clear
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	no report
Sydney	22	72	18	64	rain

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	27	81	clear
Beijing	26	79	2	36	clear
Hong Kong	20	68	18	64	rain
Manila	32	90	24	75	clear
New Delhi	32	90	15	59	clear
Seoul	11	52	1	34	clear
Shanghai	15	59	13	55	rain
Singapore	32	90	26	79	clear
Taipei	32	90	19	66	clear
Tokyo	21	70	11	52	clear
AFRICA					
Algiers	20	68	10	50	clear
Cape Town	25	77	13	55	clear
Casablanca	17	63	11	52	clear
Harare	31	88	17	63	clear
Lagos	31	88	24	75	clear
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	no report
Tunis	18	64	11	52	clear
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	22	72	9	48	clear
Lima	21	70	13	55	clear
Mexico City	26	79	10	50	clear
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	25	77	clear
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	6	43	1	34	rain
Atlanta	14	57	1	34	clear
Boston	8	46	-1	30	clear
Chicago	8	46	-1	30	clear
Denver	15	59	-2	28	clear
Detroit	9	48	-2	28	clear
Honolulu	28	82	23	73	clear
Houston	22	72	13	55	clear
Los Angeles	22	72	12	54	clear
Miami	27	81	17	63	clear
Minneapolis	12	54	1	34	clear
Montreal	6	43	-1	30	clear
Nassau	30	86	19	66	clear
New York	9	48	5	41	clear
Phoenix	29	84	16	61	clear
San Francisco	17	63	7	45	clear
Seattle	13	55	4	39	clear
Toronto	4	39	-1	30	clear
Washington	15	59	5	41	clear

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 8 — 0 (46 — 32). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 8 — 1 (46 — 30). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 14 — 3 (57 — 37). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 10 — 9 (50 — 48). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 34). ROME: Fair. Temp. 19 — 11 (66 — 52). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 10 — 0 (50 — 32). BANGKOK: Not Available. HONG KONG: Not Available. MANILA: Not Available. SEOUL: Not Available. SINGAPORE: Not Available. TOKYO: Not Available

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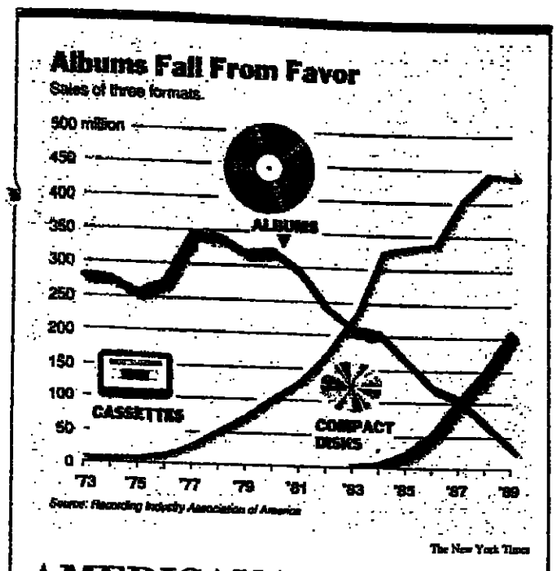

AMERICAN TOPICS

Vinyl Recordings Play a Swan Song

The vinyl record appears to be in terminal decline, The New York Times reports. After slipping for years, sales of vinyl record albums dropped sharply in 1989 and now account for less than 4 percent of record sales in the United States, according to the Recording Industry Association of America. Compact disks, cassettes and digital tape account for the other 96 percent.

For every album sold last year, 6 compact disks and 13 recorded cassettes were sold.

Record companies say they will continue to produce long-playing records, or LPs, as long as there is sufficient demand, but they are hesitant to say how long that will be.

"I think the end is very near," said Bob Buziak, president of RCA Records, which is owned by Bertelsmann AG of West Germany.

Notes About People

Sergo Mikoyan is visiting professor of Soviet history this spring at the University of Chicago. He is the son of Anastas I. Mikoyan, who ran Soviet trade under Stalin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, and died in 1978 at 82. "While Stalin was alive he told much about him but not a word of criticism," Mr. Mikoyan, 60, recalled. "After his death, he told me things which he could not tell earlier." Mr. Mikoyan, a member of the Soviet Communist Party, is editor of Latinskaya Amerika, a Soviet academic journal.

Short Takes

In a move that will mean putting thousands of stray pit bulls to death, the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation has outlawed adoption of the controversial dogs and related breeds from city pounds. The measure is one of the toughest in the country. Pit bull breeds accounted for 43 percent of all dangerous animal complaints heard by the department in 1989. The city's six animal shelters receive about 1,500 pit bulls and related breeds a year.

Just 130 years ago this week, on April 3, 1860, the Pony Express launched its first run from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, with relays of riders covering the 1,800 miles (2,900 kilometers) in 10 days. One of the riders was Buffalo Bill Cody, who later organized a touring Wild West show. The Pony Express lasted only 18 months, until completion of the transcontinental telegraph, but remains one of the most storied sagas of the Old West.

Global Exchange of San Francisco, a travel agency that specializes in taking academics and government officials on observation tours of poor countries, is organizing a nine-day tour of impoverished coal mining towns in Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee. Tourism officials in Appalachia are not amused. John Brown, commerce commissioner for West Virginia, said, "If they want to visit West Virginia, they can can come for the whitewater rafting or visit one of our state parks. It might be a chance for them to breathe clean air."

Shorter Takes: By 410 to 15, the House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting trucks shipping food from being used to transport garbage, chemicals and other toxic loads. A similar law is pending in the Senate. • A U.S. patent has been granted to two Canadians for a biodegradable golf tee made of peat moss.

Arthur Higbee

U.S. Bishops Retreat on Women's Issues

By Peter Steinfels
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A committee of Catholic bishops in the United States, revising an important statement on the Catholic Church and women's concerns, has retreated from the liberal tone and content of important sections in a draft issued two years ago.

In a new draft of what is intended to be a pastoral letter to American Catholics, the bishops reaffirmed in detail the church's teaching against contraception and the ordination of women.

While not entirely foreclosing further discussion on these issues, the draft, made public Tuesday, takes a position closer to that of Pope John Paul II, who has insisted these are questions on which debate is closed.

Although the 1988 draft also affirmed the church's positions on these points, it acknowledged the widespread dissatisfaction they had provoked among Catholic women, and called for further discussion of these issues among Catholics at all levels.

The revisions in the draft are considered significant because both conservatives and liberals view the issues of ordination and contraception as symbolic of the church's attitude toward change.

Although pastoral letters are not binding on Catholics, they do serve as the framework for church policy, providing authoritative guidelines for Catholic educational efforts, for preaching, for training of seminarians and for policies promoted by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

In practice, there is great variation on how Catholics respond to these statements of policy.

On the issue of contraception, for example, many individual Catholics have long departed from strict church teachings and use birth control.

The bishops did not simply quote papal or Vatican documents, but stated the prohibitions in their own voice.

The earlier draft, after presenting the Vatican case against ordaining women, acknowledged some Catholics "do not find all the arguments" of the Vatican "to be convincing," and added, "Continuing reflection, dialogue and even controversy in regard to the ordination of women demonstrate the value of further study."

At the same point in the new version, the bishops simply called for more "reflection on the meaning of ministry" without specifying women's ordination, but suggesting this reflection will bolster the traditional teaching.

The draft also muted earlier criticism of the role of sexist attitudes in the church itself, and abandons a format that allowed roughly a third of the earlier version to consist of summaries of Catholic women's testimony to the committee.

This format was adopted in response to objections raised about an all-male committee writing on women's issues.

The document did repeat the strong condemnation, contained in the draft released by the bishops in April 1988, of the "sin of sexism," expressed in violence against women, sexual exploitation and economic discrimination.

And, like the earlier draft, the revised version urged that women be swiftly admitted to all leadership positions in the church except those requiring ordination to the priesthood.

In at least two respects, the new document strengthened the first draft's call for greater church sensitivity to the concerns of women.

It asked every diocese to establish a commission to assure the rights of women in the church and to develop a plan for addressing the issues raised in the statement.

It also acknowledged the criticism that language used in traditional prayers and preaching appears to exclude women.

Although it urges caution in changing biblical language in referring to God, it endorses "expressions that respect both the masculine and feminine attributes of God."

An attempt to write a pastoral letter on women's concerns has been under way since 1983.

At UN, U.S. Finds Its Views More Popular

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States is winning greater support for its views on international issues from the rest of the world as ideological rivalries ease, the State Department says in its report on voting trends at last year's General Assembly.

The study shows that almost 70 percent of all the resolutions on political questions that the 44th General Assembly debated last year were unanimously approved. This compares with 64 percent in 1988 and 60 percent in 1987.

"Seventy percent of the world agrees with us all the time," said Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. representative. "The 44th Assembly was one of the most constructive in recent memory."

In his introduction, Mr. Pickering writes of the "optimism and pragmatism" that characterized most countries' approaches last year and says, "Name-calling aimed at the United States was virtually eliminated from United Nations resolutions and documents."

Although the resolutions are not binding, Mr. Pickering says they establish priorities in the world and serve as UN agency guidelines.

The evidence of increasing support for the United States in the General Assembly comes at a time when the Bush administration is asking Congress for a record $1.4 billion to meet all current and past obligations to the United Nations.

Last month, the assistant secretary of state for international organizations, John R. Bolton, told a congressional panel that the request represents "an effort to remove the United States from its present stams as leading deadbeat in the United Nations system."

U.S. Forces Heart Group To Drop Food-Labeling Plan

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Besieged by stinging criticism and threats of strong government action, the American Heart Association has announced that it is canceling its program to award a seal of approval, for a fee, to foods that meet certain low-fat, low-salt guidelines.

The sharply debated program, called HeartGuide, was made public only two months ago.

The retreat by the association appeared to signal the end of efforts by private organizations to rate the nutritional merits of various foods.

The association acted on Monday after receiving a stern letter from James S. Benson, acting commissioner of Food and Drugs. He wrote that his agency "believes that programs such as HeartGuide tend to increase consumer confusion and may also be misleading."

The Food and Drug Administration initiated its own effort last month to require nutritional information on food packages.

The heart association had expected to gain fees ranging from $15,000 to $640,000 for each endorsed product, which it said would be used for evaluating the products and financing nutrition education.

The association said that approved products had to meet certain standards for being relatively low in total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol and sodium. But it had been criticized for refusing to release data on the precise nutritional requirements that its endorsed products were supposed to meet.

As a result of the uproar over the HeartGuide program, about half the nine original participating companies had already pulled out by the time of the announcement Monday. The defections affected 64 of the 103 products that had received the endorsement.

Jeffrey Nesbit, a Food and Drug spokesman, also said that HeartGuide "leads to the misperception that the product that had paid for its endorsement was good and the one right next to it that hadn't paid was bad, even though they both had comparable ingredients."

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Blue-Chip Plans for the Next Century

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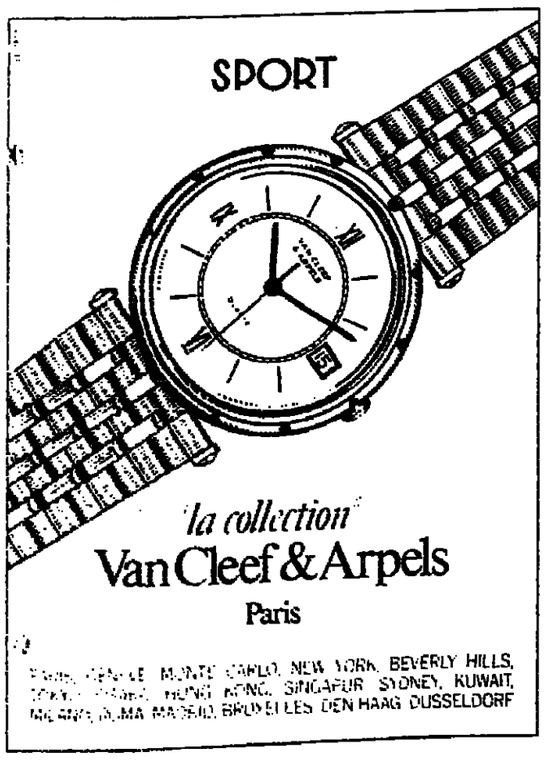

Jockel Finck/The Associated Press

Mr. Eppelmann, right, with Walter Romberg, Social Democratic minister without portfolio, Tuesday.

SPD: *Party Reports Early Progress*

(Continued from Page 1)

ny, said he was hoping for a quick agreement "so people in East Germany know where they stand."

The Social Democrats and the Alliance have held "exploratory talks" about forming a government. But progress was hindered by the Social Democrats' insistence that one of the three parties within the Alliance — the ultraconservative German Social Union — be excluded from any government.

The Social Democrats now have dropped that demand, but they are seeking to limit any cabinet posts the German Social Union could have in a government.

The third party in the Alliance is the Christian Democratic Union.

The Social Democrats' acting chairman, Markus Meckel, said a key reason for his party's decision to enter the talks was a dispute over introducing the West German Deutsche mark as East Germany's currency.

West Germany's central bank has insisted that most East German marks be exchanged at a 2-to-1 rate. The move has angered many East Germans who were expecting to benefit from a 1-to-1 exchange rate when the West German mark becomes the common currency.

Mr. Meckel said he envisaged a coalition pact being sealed within two weeks if negotiations went as well as the exploratory talks.

But the Social Democratic leaders said the talks would not be an easy ride for the conservatives. "We won't go into a coalition for free," Mr. Meckel said.

His party plans to claim several cabinet posts, including foreign and internal affairs, labor and education.

Mr. Meckel, 37, said there were three major conditions for entering a coalition — consideration of his party's policies, cabinet posts and a clear division of responsibilities in the coalition.

Mr. Meckel said that the Social Democrats wanted to strengthen a Christian Democratic-led government "in the interests of the East German people."

The leader of the Christian Democrats, Lothar de Maiziere, who was expected to become prime minister on Thursday and was formally asked to form a government, wanted a coalition with at least a two-thirds parliamentary majority to push through constitutional changes needed for the reunification. *(Reuters, AP)*

ALSACE: *Jittery Region*

(Continued from Page 1)

absorbed anew by Germany in 1870.

The memory of what followed — the region was recovered by France after World War I, seized again by German troops in 1940 and liberated in 1945 — is still very much alive here today.

Many middle-aged Alsatians, for example, have or remember parents who were born and educated as Germans and never learned French.

During World War II, when Alsace was annexed rather than simply occupied like the rest of France, the French language was again banned here.

But after the war, things were not much easier because the French authorities for many years banned not only German but also Alsatian, which is a German dialect and was viewed as a threat to Alsace's French identity.

Today, though, German is taught from primary school and Alsatian is the lingua franca throughout the region.

More significantly, the area around Seltz, some 64 kilometers (40 miles) north of Strasbourg, is isolated between a forest and the Rhine and it attracted little French investment. It was therefore only after the German economy began to boom in the 1960s that affluence began to spill over into Alsace.

"About half our customers are Germans," said René Werlen, whose family owns the Auberge de la Foret restaurant in Seltz.

"For the same quality food, they'd have to pay twice as much in Germany. But this isn't all good. They also come over and buy up homes here and that pushes up prices for us."

Economic ties are not matched by social links.

For example, the mayors of seven of Seltz's communes work in Germany, yet none of the 14 communities is "twinned" to a German village.

"Many Germans now have a European point of view," said Suzanne Knobloch, the 59-year-old owner of a gas station in Seltz. "But some Germans are still Germans. They are always proclaiming in a loud voice that they're the best."

Donald Stampfli/The Associated Press

Rakim Kital of Iraq accusing the United States and Britain of "distortions and smears" at a disarmament conference in Geneva.

ISRAEL: *A 2d Satellite*

(Continued from Page 1)

mental telescopes in orbit for scientific observation of the skies.

Although Ofek 1 and the satellite launched Tuesday have low, temporary orbits, Mr. Neeman said Israel would have "no problem" boosting a future satellite into a higher, permanent orbit.

Israeli officials on Tuesday discussed possible steps to counter Mr. Hussein's threat, including distributing gas masks to the general population. Masks have been distributed on a pilot basis recently to residents of Shlomi in the north and Ramat Hasharon, near Tel Aviv.

Michael Dekel, an aide in Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office, said Israel should carry through with its existing proposal to distribute the masks to all citizens.

■ Iraq Predicts Attack

Iraq asserted Tuesday that the United States and Britain had embarked on a smear campaign against it to lay the ground for a military attack, Reuters reported from Geneva.

U.S. and British delegates at the 40-nation disarmament conference countered by saying that last week's seizure in London of Baghdad-bound devices that could be used for nuclear bombs was designed merely to stop the spread of such weapons.

They questioned Iraq's commitment to the 1970 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which bans countries without nuclear weapons from making or receiving help to make them.

The Iraqi delegate, Rakim Kital, told the United Nations-sponsored conference that the charges by Washington and London were baseless "distortions and smears".

"These are actions designed to prepare the way for a new aggression against my country," he said, "similar to that carried out by Israel in 1981." He was referring to an Israeli air raid that destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The British delegate, Tessa Solesby, said that the 40 electrical capacitors seized at London's Heathrow Airport were highly sophisticated devices designed to trigger nuclear bombs.

"In our view," she said, "activities which might call into question the fulfillment of this commitment should be condemned by all parties to the treaty and by all supporters of the principle of nonproliferation."

Mr. Kital repeated Baghdad's assertion that the devices could be used for oil exploration and other purposes. He also said that Iraq had a right to acquire nuclear technology.

Mr. Kital said that the "present campaign of distortions" called into question the effectiveness of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which, while seeking to stop the spread of nuclear arms, did allow the transfer of peaceful nuclear technology.

Stephen Ledogar, the U.S. delegate, said that Washington would welcome convincing information that the evidence that U.S. and British agents uncovered "does not represent erosion" of treaty objectives.

ARMS: *U.S. Critics Say Cuts Under START Treaty Don't Go Far Enough*

(Continued from Page 1)

block deployment of as many new U.S. warheads as the new treaty will allow — causing a net reduction of perhaps 10 percent in U.S. strategic forces — some arms experts assert that the virtually completed accord does not adequately reflect warming U.S.-Soviet relations and should be modified.

But senior administration officials have strongly defended the accord, arguing that it reduces the risk of nuclear war by blocking substantial increases in U.S. and Soviet forces and by sharply limiting the most threatening Soviet weapons.

Richard R. Burt, the chief U.S. negotiator on strategic arms, said that in the capabilities that Washington worried most about, like heavy Soviet missiles, "it would be a 50 percent reduction agreement." He also praised a series of provisions for on-site inspections of armaments on each side.

Many other officials nonetheless say that the accord, which seemed bold when it was shaped in the mid-1980s, now appears almost irrelevant amid improved U.S.-Soviet relations and intense pressures in both countries to limit spending on strategic weapons.

"The primary challenge we face," an official said, "is not how to get our forces down to the START limits, but how to persuade Congress to build up to the maximum, allowed numbers."

He was referring principally to the administration's plan for deploying a force of 132 new B-2 Stealth strategic bombers at a cost of almost $600 million each, which would add several thousand more warheads to the U.S. arsenal.

The outcome of the long START negotiations largely reflects U.S. preferences set at the beginning of the Reagan administration, which took office in 1981 warning of a Soviet strategic weapons advantage that demanded vigorous U.S. modernization.

Officials say that a principle guiding the U.S. negotiating approach has been to safeguard this new U.S. strategic arsenal from the treaty's constraints.

Under the treaty, the total U.S. arsenal could have more than 12,000 weapons if the United States produces and deploys all of the strategic weapons now planned, although likely cuts in the B-2 bomber and advanced cruise missile programs will result in the deployment of 1,000 to 2,000 fewer weapons, according to U.S. officials.

U.S. officials predict that the Soviets would very likely have closer to 8,000 strategic weapons under the accord, primarily because they will build fewer bombers.

Frank von Hippel, a physicist at Princeton, estimates that each of these forces is roughly equal to 60,000 bombs like that dropped on the Japanese at Hiroshima in World War II.

In recent testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, former Assistant Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle said, "I cannot help but be struck by the fact that that treaty, by and large, reflects the proposals made by Ronald Reagan not to Mikhail Gorbachev, but to Leonid Brezhnev in 1982."

He noted that in the course of the negotiation, "rather than reducing further, we actually increased the permitted levels in every category."

"I think we can do better than that, and I think we ought to do better," Mr. Perle said. "We ought to go back to the Soviets."

Dave McCurdy, a conservative Democrat from Oklahoma who sits on both the House Armed Services and Intelligence committees, said recently that the treaty was based on "outdated" assumptions and could be amended to cut more deeply into U.S. and Soviet strategic forces.

"Our position jeopardizes the possibility of exploiting a clear willingness and need on the part of our Soviet counterparts to cut military expenditures," he said.

Other legislators and many Bush administration officials, while acknowledging the treaty does not live up to advance billing of a 50 percent weapons cut, favor moving ahead with the accord as quickly as possible and then improving it later in subsequent negotiations on a so-called START-2 pact.

Advocates say the advantage of this approach is that it will allow fairly swift implementation of the accord's provisions for 13 different types of weapons inspections.

Mr. Baker and Mr. Shevardnadze will try to speed progress on the accord in meetings Wednesday and Thursday in preparation for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting scheduled this summer.

Both sides have said they want to resolve the remaining issues then so that the 1,000-page treaty — one of the longest accords in diplomatic history, according to some officials — can be signed by the end of the year.

Senior officials have said that none of the remaining disputes involve the overall number of warheads the sides might deploy.

BALTS: *Tough Law on Secession*

(Continued from Page 1)

chief of the influential weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, said, "We're not afraid of Lithuania, we're afraid of a chain reaction.

"If one republic goes, then this could happen very easily," he said. "We don't need a civil war."

The formerly independent Baltic republics claim a special right to secession on the grounds that they were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 under a pact with Nazi Germany.

Mr. Bickauskas said that the Lithuanians went to Mr. Gorbachev's office on Tuesday to try to arrange a meeting, but had received no response from his aides. The Lithuanians expect to meet Wednesday with Interior Minister Vadim V. Bakatin and said they would continue to try to arrange a session with Mr. Gorbachev.

But a Kremlin spokesman reiterated that Mr. Gorbachev would enter into formal talks with Lithuania only if the republic repealed its declaration of independence.

Arkadi A. Maslennikov, Mr. Gorbachev's new presidential spokesman, said that discussions on secession could not be held "on the basis of diktat, ultimatums and unilateral rupture of relations that have been established over decades."

"The situation in Lithuania can be resolved only on the basis of the Soviet Constitution in a peaceful process," Mr. Maslennikov said. "If the Lithuanian leaders decide to return to the fold and to the Soviet constitution, then everything can be discussed. Independent states are not created overnight."

Arriving in Washington, the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said Tuesday that "honest dialogue" was Moscow's main weapon in dealing with the independence crisis in Lithuania.

Mr. Shevardnadze said that the Lithuanian question would be "at the top of the agenda" when he meets with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d on Wednesday.

Despite the volley of what the Soviet press agency called "conciliatory noises" between Vilnius and Moscow, the situation in Lithuania remained tense.

Moscow closed Lithuania's frontier with Poland at Ogrodniki-Lazdijai, about 280 kilometers (175 miles) east of Warsaw. That border post is the republic's only passage across a frontier with a country other than the Soviet Union.

In the capital, Vilnius, workers at Lithuania's main printing plant were told by military officials that the plant was the property of the Soviet Communist Party and that the pro-independence newspapers Solgiasiye, Respublica, Atgiminas and Gimtasis Krastas could no longer be printed on the premises.

Two other newspapers, Tiesa and Eko Litvy, may also be banned. The plant will continue to print the official Communist Party newspaper in Lithuanian, Russian and Polish.

Meanwhile, the Estonian parliament issued a strong statement of support for the Lithuanians on Tuesday. It was the first formal vote of support for the Lithuanian independence move by another Soviet republic.

New Gorbachev Spokesman Quotes The Boss's Line: 'Tell It Like It Is'

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's new — and first — presidential spokesman faced his first news conference Tuesday and made his identity plain. Shooting his cuffs, he announced: "I'm not Marlin Fitzwater. I am Maslennikov."

In Moscow now, Arkadi A. Maslennikov is the man at the microphone. Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the wry author of the "Sinatra doctrine" and other great moments in diplomatic punditry, will remain the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, but it is Mr. Maslennikov, a more saturnine figure, late of the staff of Pravda, who now becomes Mr. Fitzwater's counterpart.

"Oh, Gerasimov and I are not rivals," Mr. Maslennikov said. "He has his work, and I have mine. We're friends. He called me up to congratulate me."

Sitting at a table in the Supreme Soviet, beneath a huge portrait of Lenin, Mr. Maslennikov was careful to keep to the government line on everything from Lithuania to the economy. When a reporter dared a hypothetical question, Mr. Maslennikov replied: "If I were president, I would fire me if my spokesman answered that."

Mr. Maslennikov, 58, worked as a correspondent and editor for Pravda, the Communist Party daily, in London, Pakistan, India and Moscow. He has a graduate degree in economics and speaks English well, if less glibly than Mr. Gerasimov.

"Gorbachev told me just one thing before I started work," Mr. Maslennikov said. "He told me, 'Just tell it like it is.'"

Arafat Is to Meet Carter In Paris on Middle East

United Press International

PARIS — Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will meet with Jimmy Carter in Paris on Wednesday to discuss the Middle East peace process, Arab diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Arafat made his first official visit to France on May 2 last year, and met with President François Mitterrand. That meeting was strongly opposed by French Jewish groups. No other details of the agenda of the Arafat-Carter talks were disclosed. Mr. Carter is believed to be acting as an unofficial envoy of Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

Atwater Treated For Brain Tumor

NEW YORK (UPI) — Doctors operated Tuesday on Lee Atwater, the Republican Party National chairman, drilling a hole in his skull to implant a radioactive drip that they hope will attack a brain tumor. Republican officials said the tumor was not malignant.

The surgery on Mr. Atwater, 38, was performed by Dr. Paul Kornblith, the head of neurosurgery at Montefiore Medical Center. The Republican National Committee said, "The doctors said the procedure was 'uneventful' and that Lee is resting comfortably."

The four-hour operation, under local anesthesia, involved boring a hole in Mr. Atwater's skull and then implanting a tube in his brain that is to drip radioactive isotopes onto the astrocytoma nerve-tissue tumor in the right frontal lobe. The tube is to be removed after five days.

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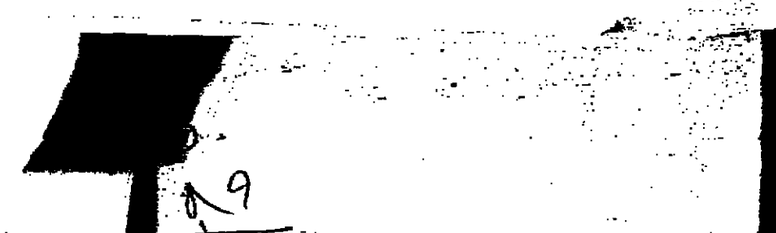

Mandela Cautious On Peace

He Fears Failure Of de Klerk Plan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa — Nelson Mandela, the de facto leader of the African National Congress, said Tuesday that he welcomed President Frederik W. de Klerk's effort to halt the spiraling violence here in Natal Province and elsewhere in the country, but he predicted that the measures would prove ineffectual because they had been taken without any consultation with black leaders.

"I welcome the whole approach of his attempt to end the violence and the measures that he has announced are new measures which have not been tried before," he told a press conference in the garden of the main cathedral.

But he also said he saw "serious problems" ahead in the government's efforts to implement its proposed increased security plan because "unilateral action on the part of the government without consultation with acknowledged black leaders in the country is bound to be ineffective."

Mr. de Klerk said Monday that the government was sending more police and army troops with a mandate to crack down on the spreading nationwide unrest generally and specifically on the internecine black warfare under way in Natal, where about 80 people have died in the past week and more than 2,000 in the last three years.

Mr. Mandela made it clear that the major "problem" he foresaw was behavior of the police force, which he said had lost "all credibility" in the eyes of ANC followers because of the widely held perception it was siding supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Zulus and could never be "an agency for peace."

He assailed by name Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, calling him "perhaps the most uncooperative in the history of the country, a minister who has no sympathy whatsoever for black aspirations and who in this conflict has openly associated himself with one of the parties involved."

"We cannot hope for any effective solution when the department of police is headed by such a minister," he said.

He refused to say whether he would ask Mr. de Klerk, who he is to meet Thursday in Cape Town, to dismiss Mr. Vlok. But he did say he was going to suggest "certain steps" be taken that would go "a long way toward putting an end to this violence."

The meeting between the two leaders will be their first since Mr. de Klerk released Mr. Mandela from more than 27 years in prison on Feb. 11.

Mr. Mandela agreed to see him after the ANC "suspended" what was to have been the first formal talks between ANC and government delegations to resolve obstacles still impeding the start of negotiations for a nonracial democratic system.

The ANC called the meeting off to protest the shooting by police of at least 11 anti-apartheid protesters in the black township of Sebokeng south of Johannesburg eight days ago. Mr. Mandela seemed eager Tuesday to underline that the meeting was only "suspended" and that the ANC still wished to begin talks with the government.

The ANC leader had come to Pietermaritzburg hoping to have a meeting and joint rally with Chief Buthelezi, at which the two leaders could appeal for an end to the fighting in a bid to diffuse tensions and restore peace.

But neither took place, and Mr. Mandela accused Chief Buthelezi of seeking to entrap him into holding a rally at a place known to be an Inkatha stronghold by unilaterally announcing the site without first allowing local leaders of the two groups to consult one another as had been agreed upon.

Mr. Mandela, who had sought so far to avoid any personal criticism of Chief Buthelezi, said he was "astounded" by the way Chief Buthelezi had handled the proposed meeting and that the feelings of local pro-ANC groups were "so intense" that he had "no alternative" but to cancel the rally.

Altogether, Mr. Mandela seems to be leaving Natal after a two-day visit with the situation more tense and the anger greater between pro-ANC and Inkatha members than before.

Uli Michel/Reuters

Thousands of blacks in Umlazi township marched Tuesday to protest KwaZulu police in the area.

Bush Is Keeping Castro Out in the Cold

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the inauguration of President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil last month, Vice President Dan Quayle taunted Fidel Castro, another inaugural guest. Noting that the president of Cuba was the only leader in military uniform at festivities celebrating democracy, Mr. Quayle said, "The rest of the Latin American leaders are here because the people voted for them."

While Mr. Quayle was in Latin America calling Mr. Castro the "last holdout" against democracy, President George Bush described the Cuban leader as ruling in "splendid isolation" as democracy sweeps the rest of the world.

The statements by Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle have been repeated with slight variations since Nicaragua held elections that voted out the Marxist president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and the United States removed Manuel Antonio Noriega as military ruler of Panama, leaving Mr. Castro with no allies in the hemisphere.

This high-level oratory — along with the battle to start up Television Marti to broadcast U.S. news and information into Cuba — amount to what a senior official called the administration's "verbal policy" aimed at increasing pressure on Mr. Castro.

A senior official said the Bush administration was trying "to continue to isolate him without giving him the fuel to enforce internal discipline by claiming the U.S. is planning some military action."

Some quiet efforts are also being made to promote Mr. Castro's isolation, officials said. For example, the United States has encouraged the new democratic government in Panama to crack down on companies there that trade with Cuba. An official said the administration has also "acquiesced" in moves by the new government in Czechoslovakia to end its sponsorship of the Cuban interests section here.

In addition, officials are continuing to make the case to the Soviet Union that significant decreases in economic and military aid to Cuba will improve ties with the United States.

"There is a policy to isolate Cuba," Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said recently, noting "a total embargo against everybody and everything going to Cuba."

Another senior official said: "We have beefed up our rhetoric, but getting rid of Castro is not a front-burner policy because we recognize that the Cuban system is tied to one individual. Once that individual passes, we think the system will change, as it has elsewhere."

In Panama, leaders of the new government, with American help, have drafted a list of companies that help Cuba evade the U.S. economic embargo and are poised to move against them, officials say.

The dozen or so companies operate out of a region of Panama called the Colón Free Zone, which enjoys special economic status. The companies most of them Panamanian, will subject to what a U.S. official called "private persuasion" by Panama's leaders to discontinue trade with Cuba.

A major element of the Bush administration's effort is continued pressure on the Soviets to cut military aid to Cuba, and there is quiet satisfaction as Moscow reduces overall aid.

Ortega Talks Tough at Latin Summit

Reuters

MONTELIMAR, Nicaragua — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua and El Salvador's leftist guerrillas took tough stands at the start of a five-nation Central American summit meeting.

While other leaders spoke optimistically about the end of the two Central American conflicts, Mr. Ortega warned that U.S.-backed contra rebels were threatening to remain armed and were moving into Nicaragua in large numbers.

And in a letter to the five presidents meeting here, El Salvador's leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas accused the Salvadoran army of broad human-rights abuses.

The presidents of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala gathered Monday for a two-day summit conference at this unfinished multimillion-dollar tourism complex. Contra demobilization topped the agenda.

The meeting got an early lift in a letter from a contra chief of staff, Israel Galeano, who wrote the presidents to say he backed a demobilization agreement signed last month in Honduras by other rebel leaders and envoys from Nicaragua's president-elect, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro.

Mrs. Chamorro upset Mr. Ortega in Nicaragua's election in February and is due to take office on April 25. Contra leaders have agreed to lay down their weapons by April 20.

"We've got past the toughest moments," said the Costa Rican president, Oscar Arias Sánchez, speaking of the successes of the Central American peace process which he is credited with designing. "We have triumphed in silencing the arms."

But Mr. Ortega, whose Sandinista government is pressing for the contras to be disarmed before he turns over the government to Mrs. Chamorro, warned that the 12,000-man contra army was not finished.

He criticized the United States for being "ambiguous" about the demobilization of the contras.

Governor Assails Reprieve of Killer In California

New York Times Service

SAN QUENTIN, California — California's governor has reacted angrily to the U.S. Supreme Court's action in granting a reprieve from the death penalty to Robert Alton Harris, a convicted murderer.

The court voted, 6 to 3, on Monday to uphold a stay of execution granted by a lower court that ruled that a hearing should be held to determine if Mr. Harris received competent psychiatric assistance in his defense.

Mr. Harris was scheduled to die in the gas chamber at San Quentin Prison on Tuesday for the 1978 murder of two teenagers. It would have been the first time in 23 years that California had executed a prisoner.

Governor George Deukmejian assailed the high court ruling, saying, "I know that I share with most Californians disappointment and great frustration with the action taken by the court. Still no resolution. Still no justice. Just delay, delay and more delay."

Mr. Harris's case will now be heard by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals. If two members of the panel agree, the case will be returned to the District Court in San Diego for a hearing on the psychiatric issue. The state attorney general, John Van de Kamp, said that he would seek an expedited hearing but that the process could take months.

In Once-Well-Fed Malawi, Children Are Dying of Hunger

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

LILONGWE, Malawi — For the 26 years of his authoritarian rule in Malawi, President Hastings Kamuzu Banda has insisted that human rights, white power in a black state, and coziness with South Africa are minor matters compared with the full stomachs of his people.

Now, as it turns out, many young and infant Malawians do not have full stomachs either.

"Only Ethiopia, a land of ecological depletion and frequent drought, has levels of child malnutrition comparable to those in Malawi," says a report by the United Nations Children's Fund, which the Malawian government, usually reluctant to highlight such shortcomings, helped write.

This sliver of land, which looks lush and green, has long boasted of figures attesting to food self-sufficiency on a national level, a rare achievement in Africa.

But these statistical claims mean little, said international aid workers, who reported not only extraordinary levels of mortality from child malnutrition but also high levels of stunted growth among those who survive.

Since the mid-1980s, despite claims of self-sufficiency, Malawi, has had to import food, the workers said, insisting on anonymity.

In a society where surveillance is constant — joking about the president can land you in jail — political conformity is also mandatory.

To enter the outdoor market in Zomba, the town where Parliament sits and the university is situated, shoppers on a recent day had to possess or buy at the gate a membership card in the sole legal party, the Malawi Congress Party.

"The politics is so byzantine that even we Malawians don't understand it," an educated Malawian said.

The tangible results of Mr. Banda's policies are particularly visible in this capital, which was built and paid for by the South African government early in the 1970s.

In its sleek buildings designed by the South Africans, government bureaus are headed largely by expatriates. For example, the head of the central bank is a German, and the man who runs the public works department is a Scot.

The South Africans have their only embassy in black Africa here and they give military aid and, Western diplomats said, training to the Young Pioneers, a paramilitary governmental youth group.

Though Mr. Banda has long been appreciated in the West as a pro-Western anti-Communist, his government's record on human rights was criticized by the U.S. State Department in its annual human rights report last year.

The United States, which annually gives $2 million in military assistance and $20 million in economic aid, generous amounts for the African aid program, made one of its harshest assessments of human rights on the continent here.

The State Department report said the observance of human rights in Malawi had "deteriorated, as a leading political dissident was murdered, and arbitrary detention continued to be used to suppress any sign of dissent."

The report said there were "life-threatening conditions in prisons; lack of fair trials; interference with privacy; severe restrictions of freedom of speech and press, assembly and government; and serious discrimination against northerners."

Amnesty International said last year that many of the political prisoners were tortured.

Medellín Drug Barons Step Up War On Police, the Press and a Politician

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEDELLIN, Colombia — A senator of Colombia's governing Liberal Party was abducted on Tuesday in the cocaine center of Medellín, and the police said drug-traffickers were responsible.

In other developments, a Colombian newspaper whose owners have been threatened with death by cocaine traffickers announced that it would stop publishing editorials until the government guaranteed freedom of expression. And the national police in Bogotá said seven policemen had been killed in a 24-hour period in Medellín after drug traffickers offered rewards for the murder of policemen.

The senator, Federico Estrada Velez, 63, was intercepted as he was driving through a residential area of the city and forced into another vehicle by two men, the police said. They found the senator's car abandoned in Medellín, where authorities recently launched a crackdown on the drug traffickers.

Medellín is the hometown of Pablo Escobar Gaviria, reputed head of the cartel that dominates cocaine shipments to the United States. No one immediately took responsibility, but the city's acting police chief, Carlos Otalora, blamed a group of drug barons known as "The Extraditables" for the abduction.

"This case has the characteristics of having been committed by the Extraditables because Mr. Estrada stated last night he was not in favor of a dialogue with the drug traffickers," Commander Otalora said Tuesday on local radio.

The drug barons, in a new declaration of war, pledged Saturday to execute members of the Cano family, owners of El Espectador, a Bogotá daily that has campaigned strongly against the drug trade. The traffickers also threatened to plant 5,000-kilogram (11,000-pound) bombs in the capital every time a suspected drug trafficker was extradited to the United States and to kill judges and politicians.

Describing the threat as "a death sentence by common criminals," El Espectador said it was the government's responsibility to prevent the media being silenced.

"In this situation, El Espectador is obliged to omit its editorial opinion until the president of the republic returns to the country and guarantees of human life and freedom of expression are fully in place," it said.

President Virgilio Barco Vargas left Colombia on Sunday night for a 10-day trip to Europe.

El Espectador has been a key target of drug-related violence. Its publisher, Guillermo Cano, was slain in December 1986, and its Bogotá offices were bombed last year at the height of the drug barons' offensive against the authorities. Despite this, it has continued to speak out strongly against drug trafficking.

A source at El Espectador said editorial spaces in the newspaper would be left blank as a sign of protest.

The national police, meanwhile, said gunmen had killed the seven policemen in the rash of attacks Monday and Tuesday.

There was no way to verify if the seven slain officers were victims of gunmen seeking the nearly $4,300 bounty that authorities said the cartel had offered for each policeman killed in Colombia.

The traffickers also offered $100,000 for the murder of each member of the anti-narcotics strike force of the national police, the police said last week. None of the special force, numbering about 2,000 men, has been killed.

(Reuters, AP)

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OPINION

Don't Bully Lithuania

Mikhail Gorbachev, who pledged not to use force in Lithuania, is using force in Lithuania. He speaks for a great power to which democracy is still a stranger, and he is attempting to roll back a democratic choice made by a small country. His policy is designed to intimidate the Lithuanians, nullify expressions of their nationhood, put on them the tactical onus of initiating bloodshed, divide ethnic Lithuanians from other Lithuanians and isolate them from the outside world. These are the chilling methods of a leader who otherwise boasts of a commitment to free choice and openness.

Many people now say that the Lithuanians would have done better to have sought their freedom by the Kremlin's secession process rather than by their own initiative of independence. But this process exists only as a draft in Mr. Gorbachev's legislature. As the crisis gathered, he had the choice of mobilizing the legislature or mobilizing the army. He mobilized the army. Now he "proposes" that the Lithuanian legislature overrule the "incumbent Lithuanian leadership" and annul its "hasty" and "illegal" declaration of independence to avert "grave consequences for all of us." Missing is any explicit Kremlin contribution to unwinding a crisis that is greatly of its own making and that it allowed to flower.

Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, is arriving in Washington to work up the June summit. He does not need to be shown American "understanding" for the step backward that President Gorbachev is taking now so that, in the official explanation, he can take other steps forward later. Such understanding too easily becomes permissiveness and even encouragement. It needs to be underlined to Mr. Shevardnadze that the premise of American regard for perestroika is its continuity, deepening and consistency, especially in the hard places. This is the premise of official policy and public opinion alike.

Mr. Gorbachev pretty much sat back and did little for two years while Lithuania moved publicly and determinedly toward independence, and now he demands that Lithuania annul its declaration "immediately." This would be amusing if it were not so dangerous. Various ideas for pauses and alternative approaches are in the air: a popular referendum, reference to the World Court, mediation, negotiation and so on. The sponsors of these ideas are not oblivious to the Soviet Union's requirements. Mr. Gorbachev must better show that he is not oblivious to Lithuania's. For openers, why not call off the tanks?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Looking for a Better Way Out in Lithuania

By Flora Lewis

VIENNA — Tension has been mounting in Lithuania. So far, Mikhail Gorbachev has been ambiguous, playing brinkmanship. He is in a difficult bind, and he probably hasn't decided which way to go — try to ease the pain and save face by wriggling out of the imperial problem gradually, or crack down, prove his power and damn the consequences.

His predecessors did not behave that way. Not for them a sneaky escalation, like America's in Vietnam. In Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Afghanistan in 1979 they ordered intervention, kept it secret but gathered their forces, and then moved suddenly with massive power.

Washington's main task at this delicate stage is to make sure that there are no miscalculations.

Mr. Gorbachev does not appear to want that route. The parades of armor and day-by-day seizure of offices in Vilnius are psychological warfare that may be worse than two alternatives: crushing Lithuanian defiance by force, or winning the fruits of peaceful accommodation.

A retired Soviet major general, attending an East-West meeting here, said Red Army commanders would not want to move against civilians. They felt the backlash of their recent operations in Tbilisi and Azerbaijan, and they cite the party's injunction against using the army for internal missions. Still, they would act if ordered, he said, but "at the right time, not too soon, not too late, that is, when we could get public support."

After all, the experience of Mr. Gorbachev's predecessors also proved that force only works for a while. He is probing for a better way out.

So it is right for the United States to respond in kind to his ambiguity. Washington has sent a firm message that a use of force sufficient to put down Lithuania's independence movement, a result which could only be temporary in any event, would unravel the great diplomatic enterprise that Mr. Gorbachev has begun. It is saying watch out, but not provoking.

Although George Bush may have lost some credibility by his indulgence of China's repression, America's allies and even neutrals are signaling that Lithuania has become a serious test for everybody on the prospects of East-West relations.

The stakes are much too great to be a game for Gorby-friends and Gorby-foes in the West. It is really about the future of Europe and the Soviet Union. Lithuania has become more than a symbol, more than an issue of whether to assert an abstract principle with passion (and nothing more costly for those who demand immediate recognition by Washington). Critics of the Bush administration's careful diplomacy seem to put their own claim to rectitude ahead of Lithuania's achievement of independence. It provokes a question of whether the real aim is to undermine the whole effort to end the Cold War.

They have their counterparts in the Soviet Union, people who say that "Gorbachev has wasted socialism, wasted our allies and now is wasting the empire," in the unintentionally vivid English of one Soviet expert.

But it isn't a matter of trying to save him from his enemies. Lithuania is not only a real country with real people, it is a real dilemma for the future of millions of people, inside and outside the Soviet Union. The West cannot get Mr. Gorbachev out of the corner that he has helped himself into, but it can show how seriously everybody's hopes ride on his finding maneuver room toward a settlement.

Instead of ultimatums and display of armored convoys, he needs to convince the Lithuanians that they can choose independence but that it takes preparation and attention to the enormous problems that this course will bring both sides. He may be starting to make headway. Lithuania's leader, Vytautas Landsbergis, who has been putting on a brave show, now says his nation did not expect Moscow to hand power over immediately. That may indicate a willingness to move a step at a time, with less haste and more regard for Soviet preoccupations.

Like it or not, Mr. Gorbachev has launched the decolonization of the last great empire, even though he only started out to reform the Communist system. The question isn't whether it is coming, but how and when. And replacing the empire with some form of federation or commonwealth, rather than blowing it up, is a mighty enterprise that needs to be undertaken with deliberation.

Washington's main task at this delicate stage is to make sure that there are no miscalculations. If Mr. Gorbachev can make use of the argument of grave international reaction in persuading his own critics that force would be disastrous, he is more than welcome. The West has nothing to gain in tipping the scales by cutting off the peaceful option.

The New York Times.

Thinking Of Credit As a Right

By Muhammad Yunus

The writer is founder and managing director of Grameen Bank.

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Spurred by the dramatic events in Eastern Europe, the notion of human rights is gaining everywhere. At Grameen Bank, we have been working in more than 14,000 villages in Bangladesh to help poor women secure their human rights.

Economic development must be treated as a matter of human rights, not just economic growth. The elimination of poverty should be recognized as the central issue in all development thinking. Unfortunately, most planners don't think enough about who the poor are and how they can contribute to improving their own condition and that of their country. Most obviously forgotten are women.

Poverty is not caused by laziness or ignorance. A poor woman in Bangladesh works hard and has more skills than she can use. She languishes in poverty because she does not receive the full worth of her work. Money lenders can charge usurious rates of interest that exceed 10 percent a month. A poor woman must surrender her income to the money lender because she has no assets, no capital to invest. She needs credit to build her own life with her own labor.

This is what we have been demonstrating at Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. During 13 years, we have grown to an organization with more than 690,000 landless members who borrow from us. The loans average $67 and our repayment rate is 98 percent.

In an average month we lend in excess of $6 million, and more than 90 percent of that goes to women. Similar banks now operate in many countries in Asia and Africa and even in the United States, Canada and France, where pockets of poverty remain for many of the same reasons that mass poverty persists in Bangladesh.

We think of credit as a human right. The myth that credit is the privilege of a few fortunate people needs to be exploded. Economists have always implied that credit is merely a lubricant for the economy. In fact it plays a very important role in how a society is constituted. Credit, in the final analysis, is a powerful economic weapon.

Credit can equip a dispossessed person to fight the economic odds. It creates an opportunity for self-employment, in which the poor person can control his economic destiny. With massive unemployment and limited resources in developing countries, there are strong arguments for credit for self-employment based on sound economic reasons.

The U.S. Congress has recognized the value of our approach, setting aside $75 million in 1990 for the credit needs of the poor. This could make a tremendous difference in the worldwide fight against poverty.

Although large institutions such as the Agency for International Development and the World Bank are likely to resist at first, the soundness of this approach will ultimately prevail. Whether in a Bangladeshi village or on the south side of Chicago, access to credit must be a central part of any serious attack on poverty.

The New York Times.

Stop Arming Baghdad

Brazen blackmail — that is how Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, reacts to being caught red-handed trying again to build nuclear weapons. Now he threatens to destroy half of Israel with chemical-armed missiles if Israel attacks his weapons factories. The threat from a leader who already has mercilessly used chemical arms cannot go unanswered by civilized powers.

It is not too late for the United States and other suppliers to deny Iraq further military capabilities and thereby send a tough message to any other leader willing to practice mass murder. As a cooperative U.S.-British "sting" arrest showed last week, suppliers can keep critical parts and material out of proliferators' hands. Civilized powers can also impose broad economic sanctions on states that violate basic international norms.

The six people arrested in Britain are suspected of smuggling U.S.-made krytrons into Iraq. These devices can be used innocently in office copiers — or to separate stages of a missile. They are particularly suited to triggering nuclear weapons.

The seizure aroused concerns that Iraq had renewed efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Those concerns had been laid to rest in 1981 when Israeli bombers destroyed a French-supplied nuclear research reactor outside Baghdad that was suspected of producing plutonium.

Iraq has reason to be insecure. It fears the hostility of Iran, Israel and Syria. Intelligence officials believe it has long sought to develop its nuclear capability as a counter to nuclear-armed Israel, and out of fear that Iran also would go nuclear. What intensifies concern now is that Iraq has built new fixed launchers for ballistic missiles on an airfield within range of Tel Aviv and Damascus. Iraq is years away from producing its own nuclear warheads. But it used missiles to attack Iranian cities after starting an eight-year war. It also has chemical weapons, which it used on Kurds in Iraq and on Iranian troops and civilians.

Then, anxious to check Iran, Western states responded with diplomatic protests but continued to supply Iraq with advanced weapons. That weak reaction and subsequent feeble attempts at restraint cannot have persuaded Mr. Hussein that he had much to fear from the outside world.

Supplier countries, including the Soviet Union, need to demonstrate otherwise. They might begin by tightening cooperation to prevent the transfer of missile technology. The 40-country Conference on Disarmament needs to complete a treaty banning chemical weapons. And suppliers can impose economic sanctions against Iraq and other outlaw states that employ chemical or nuclear arms.

The United States and others that have long subordinated proliferation to other security concerns need to take dead aim against Iraq. If Iraq is worried about Israel or its other neighbors, there is a wiser course than to make murderous weapons: Make peace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Neither Thatcher Nor Kinnock?

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The violence in London last weekend when anarchists hijacked a poll tax protest is the latest sign of the extraordinarily embittered political climate in Britain today. The lead-up to the next general election will be unpleasant indeed.

Many say that violence strengthens Margaret Thatcher by discrediting the opposition. Possibly this is so. Nonetheless, the most sensible forecast one can make today about Britain's future leadership is that the next prime minister will be neither Mrs. Thatcher nor the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, but the Conservative Michael Heseltine.

With the decline of Thatcherism, Heseltine has come to seem the (nearly) inevitable successor.

The Conservative Party naturally says that Mrs. Thatcher will remain in office until the next general election, probably 18 months to two years from now, and will run again and win. This is what Mrs. Thatcher says. There are good reasons to doubt.

She has been dramatically overtaken in public favor by Labor. If the Tories approach the next general election with a leader who looks like losing, they will do everything possible to convince that leader to step aside. In Tory circles, sentiment is not permitted to stand in the way of electoral success.

A poll published on March 25 in The Sunday Correspondent, shortly after the Tories suffered a bad by-election loss (a 21.3-point percentage swing to Labor in what had been thought a safe Tory seat), demonstrates what is going on. According to its findings, a general election in Britain would be won by Labor with 55 percent of the vote, against the Conservatives' 28 percent. This is the highest Labor lead in polling history.

The poll compared Mr. Heseltine with Mrs. Thatcher in a series of straw runs against Labor. He was vastly more successful.

Fifty-nine percent of those consulted in the poll said that Mrs. Thatcher should leave 10 Downing Street before the next general election. People say this even though by a narrow plurality (33 percent to 30) they think Mrs. Thatcher a better prime minister than Mr. Kinnock would be.

That is a key finding. Mr. Kinnock still is an unestablished figure in voters' minds. He has drastically overhauled his party and pulled it back from left sectarianism, into the political mainstream, but he is not — or not yet; these things change — perceived as a man of weight and authority, suitable to the national leadership.

On the other hand, Michael Heseltine is so perceived. He is a handsome, seriously rich, businessman-politician who walked out of a Thatcher government in 1985, when he was defense minister, slamming the door on her because he not only disagreed with her on a specific issue of policy but would not put up with her determination to dominate every aspect of what is supposed to be cabinet government with shared ministerial responsibilities.

Mr. Heseltine's political conduct before the break was characterized by Mrs. Thatcher's biographer as "completely dedicated to self-advancement, so long as it didn't require him to curry too slavishly her grace and favor." He left her cabinet when that demand reached the intolerable level.

Since then, while assiduously continuing to pursue his advancement, he has observed a scrupulous loyalty to the party and a courteous deference to Mrs. Thatcher's position. He has campaigned for Tory colleagues while making speeches and publishing books and articles that set forth a coherent Conservative platform alternative to Thatcherism.

Once mocked for his good looks (he has been nicknamed "Tarzan"), and politically discounted because of his opposition to the seemingly invincible Mrs. Thatcher, he has, with Thatcherism's decline, come to seem the (nearly) inevitable successor. Very much of a European, he represents in economic and social policy the Tory tradition overthrown by Mrs. Thatcher. He is committed to industrial policy and state infrastructure investment as well as to more generous support for social welfare programs.

Mrs. Thatcher's unpopularity is generally seen to be of her own making. The new individual tax to replace local property taxes (the "poll tax") has provoked a wave of middle-class defections from the Tory electorate. She is making unpopular changes in the health service, while interest (and mortgage) rates now are in the mid-teens and inflation remains highest among the major European countries. Her hostility to European integration is unpopular in business circles, where the 1993 barrier-free market is seen as an opportunity Britain may waste.

Mrs. Thatcher has said that she will not resign and that she looks forward to still another campaign and another term at 10 Downing Street. But the Conservative Party is restless and afraid. There is serious question as to whether she can, as she once promised, "go on and on and on."

International Herald Tribune.
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Immigrants at Work

According to Congress's investigating agency, employers subject to sanctions for hiring undocumented aliens under a 1986 law have engaged in a "widespread pattern of discrimination" against people who look and sound foreign. That finding has led critics of sanctions to demand their repeal.

Clearly, the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act has caused increased discrimination by employers, and the General Accounting Office is right to urge corrective measures. But there are less drastic remedies than repealing the sanctions.

The most obvious remedy is better education for employers. What does the 1986 law require of them? Only to ask that all new hires are authorized to work in the United States. Applicants may use any of 17 documents, like a Social Security card, to establish work eligibility. Once employers examine the documents and satisfy themselves that they are not fraudulent, they submit a simple verification form to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Labor.

It is not a complicated procedure. In fact, about 80 percent of employers seem to be complying with the law. But even the General Accounting Office thinks that the federal government could do a better job of educating employers on the requirements of the law. A broad public education campaign ought to be a top priority.

Another remedy, as the General Accounting Office suggests, is to reduce the number of acceptable work authorization documents. A counterfeit-resistant Social Security card is being phased into use, and the immigration service plans to reduce its work eligibility documents from 10 to two. These changes seem to make sense.

Pending stepped-up education efforts and simplified verification procedures, more drastic remedies would be hasty. One is a national voluntary work authorization card, which is more secure but has worrisome privacy implications.

Similarly, calls for repeal of employer sanctions seem premature. Although the General Accounting Office found increased hiring discrimination as a result of the 1986 law, it also thinks that sanctions against offending employers have reduced illegal immigration. The increased difficulty of finding work in the United States has apparently discouraged some aliens from crossing the border illegally.

That is what the law intended. What the law did not intend was increased discrimination, and Congress and the Bush administration ought to redouble their efforts against it. The law needs to be better carried out, not invalidated.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Iraq Syndrome: Cutting Off Technology Can Buy Time

By Janne E. Nolan

WASHINGTON — President Saddam Hussein declared Monday that Iraq has sophisticated chemical weapons and warned that if Israel attacked, Iraq would destroy half that country. Last week, six persons were arrested in Britain while attempting to smuggle American-made nuclear triggers to Iraq.

How did Iraq develop chemical weapons? What can be done to neutralize its threats, and comparable ones from other countries? They attest to industrial countries' inability or unwillingness to enforce export controls — even on states whose military ambitions they claim to oppose.

Most Iraqi purchases are legal, backed by governments eager for Iraq's hard currency and goodwill. For decades, the Soviet Union and Western Europe have sold Iraq equipment, technology and know-how to build a nuclear program, chemical weapons and ballistic missiles. In 1986, the United States transferred advanced electronic equipment to an Iraqi ballistic missile production facility.

Iraq's suppliers are not merely industrial mercenaries operating in the shadows of the international technology market. They include such leading corporations as Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany, National Industrial Applications Co. of Italy, Sagem of France and Hewlett-Packard of America.

Iraq's Osiraq nuclear reactor, undergoing reconstruction after destruction in an Israeli air strike in 1981, was bought from France in 1976, purportedly as a research facility. The French have provided Iraq with almost 13.5 kilograms (30 pounds) of enriched uranium, potential nuclear warhead material. Chemical weapons that Iraq used against Iran and its own Kurdish population were developed from equipment and chemicals provided by both Germanys.

Iraq's ballistic missiles, including two systems used against Iran, are based on Soviet short-range Scud missiles sold in the '70s. Iraq, with East German and Egyptian help, recently converted the Scuds to missiles with longer ranges and accuracies.

In 1988, a network of West German companies helped Iraq build two large missile and chemical weapons development facilities. West German, Italian, French, Swiss, Austrian and British enterprises participated in the recently halted Argentine-Egyptian-Iraqi effort to develop a long-range ballistic missile, the Condor-2.

The arrest of the nuclear trigger smugglers shows that international cooperation to stop illegal arms trafficking can work if governments devote resources and time to the task.

However imperfectly, the nuclear nonproliferation regime has created internationally accepted norms and enforcement mechanisms. That is one reason Iraq is years away from getting nuclear weapons.

But what about other destabilizing technologies? A 1987 agreement among the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Canada and Italy to ban trade in missile technologies has focused attention on the global spread of ballistic and cruise missiles.

Several countries, including West Germany, have clamped down on missile exports, and the 1987 accord is credited with stopping the Condor-2 program. In February, Moscow pledged to support the accord.

The missile supplier cartel has limitations. Not every missile-making country is a member. It has neither an international agency to monitor compliance with the 1987 agreement, nor an enforcement mechanism. Still, it was a step in the right direction.

Foreign technology is fueling missile and chemical arms manufacturing programs in the Third World. The CIA predicts that 15 Third World states will have ballistic missiles by the year 2000, and says that 14 already have chemical weapons. (About nine countries in all are believed to have nuclear weapons capabilities.)

Iraq may claim the sovereign right to pursue its military ambitions. But as a signatory to the 1925 protocol banning the use of chemical weapons, and to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, it does not have the right to disregard these international laws. Advanced countries have the right to deny technology to states that do.

Denying technology to states like Iraq may just be an exercise in delay. But in an era of increasing superpower cooperation, it can buy time to develop policies that address regional ambitions and conflicts that fuel demands for weapons of mass destruction.

The writer, who recently completed a Brookings Institution study on ballistic missiles in the Third World, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Other Comment

Tokyo Has Its Berlin Wall

Compared to the excitement of Europe, the Asian east has looked less promising over the past year, with open policy conflict among Japan's bureaucrats, with policy paralysis afflicting the Liberal Democratic Party government, with China in isolation following Tiananmen Square, with Hong Kong's uncertain future and with political and military instability in the Philippines.

Europe's economic stocks have been given a massive boost by the unexpected collapse of the Berlin Wall. On top of the 1992 single market plan, this provides an economic booster shot. [But] when the euphoria subsides, Poland and the other East European countries will be seen as economic basket cases — with a long way to catch up to the economies of the Asian tigers.

The great paradox with Japan is that there are simply too few investment opportunities at home. Japan's postwar strategy of diverting resources into export-oriented investment and away from infrastructure such as roads, sewerage, housing and even recreational parks amounts to Tokyo's Berlin Wall. Break down that wall — such as by land reform — and profitable investment and growth opportunities will spring up in Japan as they have in Eastern Europe.

If this is the future, then there is a sting in it for countries such as the United States and Australia, which have become dependent on capital inflow in the 1980s. Just as European savings will be diverted more to the reconstruction of Eastern Europe, a greater proportion of Japan's savings will stay at home by the end of the 1990s.

— The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

Hong Kong: Does China Want Trust?

By Michael Leifer

HONG KONG — Recent statements from Beijing have reiterated the Chinese government's insistence on treating Hong Kong as a political liability instead of an economic asset. The paranoid tendency shown in Beijing since June, reinforced by events in Eastern Europe, makes more acute the problem of maintaining the administrative and economic viability of the territory before its transfer to China in July 1997.

China no longer gives the impression of being seriously interested in the stability of Hong Kong.

In Beijing, at least on the surface, there is no understanding of the extent to which confidence in China's willingness to honor the terms of the 1984 agreement on Hong Kong with Britain has drained away since the bloody events in and around Tiananmen Square. Statements by senior Chinese leaders also betray an abnormal sense of political insecurity.

Reference to the threat posed by Hong Kong was incorporated in a report by Prime Minister Li Peng to a recent session of the National People's Congress. He specifically warned against the territory being used as a subversive base.

A more explicit reference was made by Li Hou, a deputy director of the State Council's office for Hong Kong and Macau affairs. He defended the warning issued by Li Peng against subversion from Hong Kong, and maintained that the security of China came before the confidence of the Hong Kong people.

Lack of confidence in Beijing is underlined by the steady migration of qualified Chinese from the territory. To stem it, at least in the interim, the British government plans to give passports with right of abode in Britain to 50,000 heads of Hong Kong households with special skills.

The Chinese government has not only criticized this plan. It has also said it will refuse to recognize the passports issued by Britain.

Beijing has asserted that such passport holders may monopolize key positions in the future Special Administrative Region to be set up after Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control. This, in Beijing's view, would be an unacceptable form of British influence. However, such a development is unlikely because those who take the trouble to apply for, and who then receive, right of abode in Britain would almost certainly want to take up that option before 1997 so as to protect their financial assets and families.

Indeed, continued harping by China on the passports issue will encourage beneficiaries of the British plan to leave sooner rather than later. This will only aggravate the growing shortage of administrative and professional skills in Hong Kong. A willingness to stay on up to and beyond 1997 would require an evident change of heart in Beijing.

The government of Hong Kong is engaged in an exercise of political damage limitation before 1997. From the outset of negotiations with China, Britain has taken the position that the transfer of the territory was inevitable and that policy had to be based on accommodation with Beijing. China, however, no longer gives the impression of being seriously interested in the well-being and stability of Hong Kong.

Unless Beijing takes steps to restore confidence, local Chinese who have played a major role in sustaining the prosperity of Hong Kong will be driven to seek new lives overseas.

It is possible that this outcome is the ulterior intention of China, so that Hong Kong purges itself of so-called subversive elements before 1997. Li Hou made clear that those in Hong Kong who did not trust him as a representative of China should go quickly.

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: The Mad Dentist

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* It has been discovered that dentists are peculiarly prone to insanity. We should unhesitatingly accept if it were the dentist's patients who were prone, for what could better drive a man to madness than to have a dentist thrust a piece of steel up through an upper tooth until its point hits against the interior of the skull, and then placidly remark: "Ah! It seems to be a little sensitive, does it?" To recover large fees for inflicting grinding torments would strengthen the minds of many. But the dentist mysteriously seems to find it conducive to insanity.

1915: Austria Raid Fails

LONDON — The Austrian raid into Bessarabia has collapsed, the enemy, thanks to the heroic conduct of the Russian troops, is falling back on the Central Karpathians, and west of the Niemen the Germans have been driven toward Suwalki and Augustowo.

1940: Greater Germany

BERLIN — The war will be decided in the West, Marshal Hermann Goering declared today [April 3]. Addressing members of the Hitler Air Youth, he recalled that the Polish army was "completely exterminated" in eighteen days and asserted that the German army could put the Allies out of action in a similarly short time. "For this decisive blow Hitler has mobilized all his resources. We are going to repeat the blow we struck Poland by crushing our enemies in the west. You are witnessing a period of history which is unique in the 1,000 years of German history and will probably never be repeated. The German people, once the greatest on earth, will be the greatest once again. Our enemies will learn what it means to fight Germany." Meanwhile, in an extensive reshuffle of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's war-time Cabinet announced tonight, First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill took over the additional post of co-ordinator of defense.

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OPINION

A Case of Inspired Leadership in the Bush Cabinet

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Something unexpected and important is happening inside the Bush administration. Some people are giving serious thought to a few of the long-range challenges facing America.

It is not happening much at the National Security Council or the State Department, where foreign policy is viewed largely as managing affairs day by day. Crucially, it is not happening at the Office of Management and Budget, where the director, Richard Darman, appears to have given up serious efforts to deal with the structural deficit; he is letting his exceptional capacity for strategic thinking be squandered in the game of second-guessing domestic policy decisions.

But in areas where one rarely discovers leadership that looks beyond the next budget or election cycle, George Bush has appointed some people of genuine vision. I wrote recently about the work of Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner. The other day I came across an even more striking example in Energy Secretary James D. Watkins.

Because I rarely get into military or medical stories, I had not met Admiral Watkins when he was chief of naval operations or the head of President Ronald Reagan's commission on AIDS. But he drew high marks in those assignments, and when I kept hearing both Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill praise his candor and capability in the cabinet post he has held for the past 15 months, I decided it was time to seek an interview.

When I saw him, Mr. Watkins was putting the final touches on a report to be released on April 2 summarizing the views offered by some 375 witnesses at 15 regional hearings that he and his deputy, Henson Moore, conducted this past year, as the first step toward a national energy strategy. The final report is due on the president's desk in December.

American dependence on imported oil is greater now than at the time of the OPEC embargo. The debates continue on nuclear power, coal, gas and renewable energy sources, and on the environmental and economic problems that each entails.

Energy is not what Watkins spoke of first. He launched on the topic of education.

Oddly, energy strategy is not what Mr. Watkins spoke of first. He launched on the topic of education. He spoke passionately of his push to use the 23,000 professionals in Department of Energy labs as a catalyst for improving the credentials and effectiveness of the science and math teachers in America's elementary and secondary schools.

He had just returned from Chicago, where he met the governor of Illinois and the city's deputy mayor for education. He was bubbling with enthusiasm and full of detailed information about the programs already under way at the Argonne and Fermi labs and the plans for a science academy in the Chicago area.

"With a minimum of money and a lot of volunteer effort," he said, "I believe we can reach 10 percent of the teachers in the areas where we have labs each year, and help them gain a new level of competence and credibility, so they can motivate the kids ... There will be a lot of focus on minorities and young women who have been rejected from this field and told basically this isn't your bag ... an absolutely preposterous notion."

Before the interview, I had read profiles delving into the forces that produced Mr. Watkins's personality. Important among them are a deeply felt Roman Catholic religious faith and the strong influence of a feminist Republican mother who ran for senator from California in 1938. But I was not prepared for the sheer mental energy and force of character communicated by the 62-year-old veteran of the nuclear navy.

In a laid-back administration and a city which often seems to be going in circles, this is a man with many missions who clearly intends to push ahead until ordered to stop.

Nor had anything I read quite prepared me for his non-bureaucratic candor, his most unmilitary belief that press and public scrutiny is healthy medicine. Like Jack Kemp at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who shares his energy level if not his mental discipline, Mr. Watkins inherited a huge cleanup job in a largely discredited agency. The managerial and environmental mess left by those who had run the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons manufacturing and storage facilities has consumed huge amounts of his time.

"This department has had no credibility," he said. "There has been an arrogance here, a fiefdom mentality, a complete separation of headquarters and field operations ... a totally diffused sense of accountability. Leadership had been sapped by the threat of demise" — stemming, although Mr. Watkins didn't say it, from President Reagan's ill-considered campaign promise to abolish the department.

"But we'll solve most of the waste cleanup mess this year. We'll get Rocky Flats off the front page. We'll start up the reactors at Savannah River again, and do it safely, with everyone looking over our shoulder. And the dividend from that will be that the American people will be less critical of our ability to manage technology. And perhaps we'll be able then to move into issues like nuclear waste storage, the whole Yucca Mountain controversy much more gracefully than we can do today."

Not only did I believe Mr. Watkins, I left the interview wishing we could clone him.

The Washington Post.

The Next Course Is Brussels Sprouts

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Have you ever wanted to be president of the United States? There are shattering responsibilities attached to the office.

The libertarian-philosopher Ludwig von Mises was once asked whether he would accept plenipotentiary power over the economy of his country, and replied, yes, he would — so that he might have the opportunity instantly to abdicate. Rather fun, that: to fight for an office in order to relinquish it. After all, Thoreau closed down his pencil factory after producing the definitive pencil.

MEANWHILE

But recently George Bush made a lot of us wish we were president. I mean, when he said: "I do not like broccoli, and I haven't liked it since I was a little kid and my mother made me eat it. I'm president of the United States, and I'm not going to eat any more broccoli."

It is important to know that you cannot effectively make a statement like that unless you are president, because hosts and hostesses, and airlines, and organizers of official functions will (a) not know that you don't want broccoli served; and (b) your wife, however clearly you have made the point, will from time to time continue to serve broccoli. Oh, mine does a wonderful job of it, with myriad sauces and diversions designed to make broccoli taste other than as broccoli tastes if left alone, and every disguise helps. But after you get through the culinary distractions, what you still have is: broccoli.

President Bush has dramatically demonstrated the relative insecurity of lesser creatures: If you want to spend the rest of your life without eating broccoli, you had better be elected president of the United States. Otherwise, the next thing you know, you're a guest at Howard Johnson's Annual Anti-Speciesism Ball, you look down at your plate and what do you see? Exactly.

Now Mr. Bush's declaration of emancipation from broccoli appeared to be extemporaneous. In fact, it was not. His cabinet pondered the matter at two sessions. The Commerce Department was assigned the job of establishing exactly how many farmers grew broccoli and inquiring into their voting records.

The test was passed: There are only 1,783 broccoli growers in the United States, and in the last three elections they voted 79 percent for the Democratic candidate.

The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department was then asked to ascertain whether a significant number of women farmers were engaged in the production of broccoli. The answer to that was: a mere 220, so that an anti-broccoli vote would not be interpreted as anti-feminist.

Next, it was necessary to establish the ethnic background of broccoli growers, and that datum caused some brows to furrow because 37 percent of broccoli growers are Hispanics. One cabinet member very nearly filibustered on that point, insisting that the president would run a considerable risk of being classified an anti-Hispanic. But the president then said that he was willing to undertake certain risks in order to effect his emancipation, and that 37 percent of 79 percent Democratic comes down to 37 percent of 21 percent Republican; and that, applied to a total figure of 1,783, was not a risk he was unwilling to take in pursuit of so hallowed a goal.

The decision was made.

The president, carried away by the elation he experienced, made the further point that fellow Americans who disliked broccoli but had to eat it would be attracted to this show of arrant courage. What if every American who ever had to eat broccoli against his will were moved into the Republican column in 1992? Does that smell to you like maybe a historical landslide?

John Sununu said he would undertake to make an investigation. Roger Ailes has been retained to conduct a secret poll. If the results of it are encouraging, then it is planned to incorporate the Right Not to Eat Broccoli in a fresh title of the Civil Rights Act.

The room was divided between those who wished to put the plank into the Republican platform, and others who believe that if the research is reassuring, the president should go to Congress next year and ask for Freedom From Broccoli after the 1990 congressional elections.

There are eyes eagerly trained on the political implications of it all. There is a huge potential public out there waiting for the next step. The Democrats are onto it and may strike out preemptively. Imagine the following that will be earned by the presidential candidate who asks publicly never again to be served brussels sprouts.

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Working for Peace in the Mideast, Fairness Is Vital

Since returning recently from an extensive trip through the Middle East, I have been disturbed by highly biased attacks on both me and President Bush in columns by A. M. Rosenthal *("His Silence on Syria Was a Lie," March 23)* and William Safire *("Bush's Turn From Israel Is Bad for Russian Jews," March 26)*.

Mr. Rosenthal insinuated (or stated) that I was a liar by commenting publicly on human rights abuses by the Israeli authorities in the West Bank and Gaza while not simultaneously making similar public criticism of Syria.

Mr. Safire wrote that President Bush, Secretary of State James Baker and their top associates are anti-Israel, have shut their eyes to Arab terrorism, are acting to prevent Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, attempt to cut aid to Israel, want to impose a Palestine Liberation Organization state in the occupied territories, support a divided Jerusalem and are contributing to a possible pogrom or "death process" for Jews being retained in the Soviet Union.

In my travels I invariably address known human rights abuse in every country, almost always directly with the nation's leader. I did this forcefully in both Egypt and Syria before arriving in Israel.

The particular problem that aroused my comments in Jerusalem, both to top government leaders and to the press, was a recent Israeli policy of deporting to Jordan the Palestinian mothers and children from the West Bank and Gaza who cannot prove birth or residence in the area since it was occupied by Israeli military forces in 1967. There were 251 documented cases of this type. I gave the names of those about whom I knew personally to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and later discussed this issue with Shmuel Goren, who is in charge of civilian administration in the occupied territories.

No one denied the accuracy of these reports. Mr. Goren informed me that they were changing this policy. At my urging, he stated further that the mothers and children already deported would be permitted to return home and rejoin their husbands and fathers. Within two hours I announced this positive decision at a press conference in the Tel Aviv airport.

What should I have done differently? What would these columnists' policy be if an Arab leader was taking Jewish mothers and children away from their homes and husbands, and forcibly deporting them to a foreign country? Palestinians are human also, and their rights must be defended.

I am not authorized to speak for President Bush, but I was given a thorough briefing on his policies before my trip and later met with him, the secretary of state and the national security adviser after my return to give them a personal report. Not one of Mr. Safire's accusations is true. The president's budget proposal continues the allocation of about $10 million daily in aid to Israel, and he certainly does not support Arab terrorism, imposing a PLO state on the West Bank and Jerusalem or obstructing Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. Additionally, Mr. Safire stated that George Bush is the only president who threatened to cut aid to Israel and affirms a statement by Yasser Arafat that this is the first administration that speaks of the end of the Israeli occupation.

As a matter of record, President Richard Nixon used full economic persuasion to halt the Israeli military advance toward Cairo in 1973. Also I notified Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1978 that unless the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was stopped, I would notify Congress that U.S. weapons were being used for offensive purposes, which would have terminated all military assistance from our country.

The invasion stopped, and the forces were soon withdrawn. Furthermore, I worked assiduously to bring about an end of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. In fact this requirement is written into the Camp David accords, both in an affirmation of compliance with United Nations Resolution 242 and the words "the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of those areas." It is well known that this agreement was signed by Prime Minister Begin and later ratified by the Israeli Knesset.

I know for a fact that President Bush and Secretary of State Baker are fully committed to bringing a just peace to the Middle East and to helping guarantee the security of Israel. Also no one can deny my friendship and support for a peaceful and secure Israel or the persistent and successful effort I made to seek the freedom of Soviet Jews. The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the 51,000 "refuseniks" who gained their freedom in 1979 alone are at least partial proof of the preceding statement. I did not seek these goals to gain the approval of New York Times columnists, but out of deep conviction that I was defending the interests of my country and upholding its basic principles.

At the same time, it is incumbent on all Americans to realize that U.S. leaders must be objective and fair as we work for peace and the enhancement of human rights, even if, on occasion, such actions might displease a friendly nation like Israel or its impassioned supporters in the United States.

JIMMY CARTER.
Atlanta.

Iraq: Evidence of Abuse

Regarding "The Rights Spotlight Should Stay on Iraq" (Opinion, March 26) by Flora Lewis:

In her column, Miss Lewis states that Amnesty International is "short on documentation" about Iraqi human rights violations.

Amnesty International has published 10 reports over the past five years dealing with the death penalty, torture and abuse of children in Iraq. Despite the difficulty in receiving detailed information, those reports contain lists of hundreds of people who have been executed, tortured, or who have "disappeared," as well as numerous testimonials from people who have survived those abuses.

We believe those reports clearly substantiate gross human rights violations in Iraq.

ANITA TIESSEN.
Amnesty International.
London.

The Security of Israel

Regarding William Safire's euphoria over Israel's supposed hegemony in the Middle East *("Panic in the Arab World, and Baker's Jerusalem Trap," March 10)*, may I make these points:

1. The financial power of Arab oil producers is almost certain to rise through this decade because of production declines outside the Middle East.

2. Moscow is desperately seeking foreign currency for consumer goods and industrial modernization. Weapons are among the few products of the Soviet economy that can find markets abroad. Will the Soviet Union refuse to sell advanced technology for hard cash?

3. A declining Soviet threat has rekindled traditional American isolationism regarding Europe and Japan. Will it not also generate skepticism about bankrolling Israel?

4. Polls suggest that most Soviet Jews would prefer to live in countries other than Israel. Does Mr. Safire think that Israel can keep these highly skilled and valuable people without resorting to the sort of emigration controls now given up by East European countries?

For these reasons, Israel is unlikely to be more secure in the 1990s than in the 1980s.

ROBERT M. KELLEY.
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Regarding "Israel: America, Too, Has Positions" (Opinion, March 15) by William Pfaff:

Having participated in the two Arab-Israeli wars mentioned in this article by Mr. Pfaff, I feel obliged to put matters straight.

Israeli forces did not have, as stated, to conquer Western Jerusalem, which is the Jewish part of the city. They did defend it against the attacks of the Jordanian Arab Legion, which laid siege to it. The fact that the legion attacked and destroyed the Jewish quarter of the Old City is somehow omitted.

Furthermore, in 1967 we took Jerusalem only after King Hussein, disregarding our warning to him to stay out of battle, joined forces with Egypt in a two-pronged attack against Israel. This was confirmed by Lieutenant General Odd Bull, commander of the United Nations Truce Forces, in an interview with the daily Aftenposten of Oslo published Aug. 22, 1970.

Such a rewriting of history unjustly portrays Israel as the aggressor.

ELIYAHU TAL.
Tel Aviv.

AIDS-Fighting Strategies

I read with interest the article by Barry James titled "UN Chief Quits in Strategy Feud" *(March 18)*. Evidently Dr. Jonathan Mann is a brilliant and dynamic man, whose decision to resign as director of the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS is regretted by his colleagues.

But the article indicates that a point of variance with the WHO director-general, Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, could be Dr. Nakajima's wish to decentralize the AIDS program. If so, Dr. Nakajima would simply be endeavoring to meet the needs and desires of member states.

For instance, there are about 200 staff members in the AIDS program at WHO headquarters in Geneva, in contrast to only two in the same program in the WHO regional office for the Eastern Mediterranean, which covers 23 countries.

Member states have been insisting on bringing control activities closer to home for ease of communication and consultation. Dr. Nakajima's policies respond to the wishes of member states, and his initiative in this direction is, in my opinion, wise and relevant.

Dr. GEBRIL RIFKA.
World Health Organization.
Geneva.

Namibian Prospects

Regarding "Keep Helping Namibia" (Editorial, March 22):

In one breath, this editorial states that South Africa has been donating $200 million a year to Namibia to aid it with its budget, and that South Africa has been milking Namibia of its "mineral and other wealth" — the tax proceeds of which in any event have been going to Namibia exclusively.

The lack of logic is all the more glaring when the article by Allister Sparks "Namibian Prospects Surprisingly Bright" *(March 21)* is kept in mind. He asserted that the newly independent Namibia may become the continent's most economically viable black-ruled state — thanks largely to the excellent infrastructure put in place over the years by South Africa and now donated in whole to Namibia.

Is it necessary to keep flogging the now-dead horse of apartheid South Africa to "rationalize" positions that in themselves are eminently logical, such as that Namibia must be given all possible aid? The rapid and fundamental changes taking place in South Africa, and the promising future that they herald for the whole subcontinent, merit a more objective and forward-looking appraisal.

President Fredrik de Klerk's comment at the Namibian independence ceremony is apt: "The strife of the past is over. A new mandate for peace has come about. The sun rises over a new Namibia, as part of a new southern Africa."

HENDRIK A. GELDENHUYS.
Ambassador of South Africa.
Paris.

Protectionism Can Hurt

Regarding "U.S. Economic Policy: Repentance Will Remain Hard to Sell" (Opinion, March 28):

I found Paul Krugman's views on protectionism most disturbing. He has omitted any calculation of the impact of high tariffs on inflation. More seriously, he seems not to grasp the global interrelationships involved in modern industry.

How could a maker of personal computers survive without imported Japanese memory chips? Most major products anywhere in the world are now assembled with parts from all over the globe.

It does not help for influential economists to play down the effects of protectionism.

E. L. NEUFELD.
London.

Cutting Commentary

It is time your soccer columnist Rob Hughes got his knife unstuck from Diego Maradona's back *("Maradona's Antics: Are There Any Limits?" March 28)*. As a former professional soccer player himself, Mr. Hughes should know a fair tackle from a foul. Someone should show Mr. Hughes a yellow card before giving him a red one and taking him off your contributors' list.

B. J. FERNANDES.
Singapore.

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In Australia, Setbacks for a 'Super City'

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — Despite interest from potential foreign investors and Australian companies, a proposal to build a "city of the future" in Australia with Japanese support has been set back by political and public opposition.

Analysts say that negative reactions in Australia to the project have exposed the ambivalent relationship that Australia has with Japan.

The project envisions an international city incorporating industries, research, education, training and leisure for the 21st century.

The idea for the city was first suggested in 1987 by Japan, Australia's largest trading partner and a major source of investment and tourism. The city would eventually have a population of about 250,000 skilled workers drawn mainly from North America, Europe, Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

But since the plan was first proposed, according to an executive of a major Australian company, "there has been a growing paranoia about Japan trying to take control of Australia by economic means."

The proposal to build the new urban center — known as a multifunction polis, an ancient Greek word for a city — had become "a touchstone for anti-Japanese sentiment" in Australia, he said.

Near the end of the national election campaign last month, Andrew Peacock, the opposition Liberal Party leader, said he would drop the plan because it would establish an exclusive enclave.

Such a city, he said, would be socially divisive and could cause a backlash in Australia against foreign investment and immigration, much of which is from Asia.

Mr. Peacock resigned after the opposition's narrow loss to the governing Labor Party. But John Hewson, chosen by the Liberals on Tuesday to take over from Mr. Peacock, reaffirmed opposition to the project despite the fact that a final report on the proposed shape and location of the city is not due until June.

Denis Gastin, chief executive officer of the joint Australia-Japan secretariat that is managing research on the project, said he expected a dispute because the concept was unique and ambitious.

"It is unique," he said "in the sense that it is the first time two nations have embarked on a joint multidisciplinary study of future trends in industry, economy, technology, urban development, living, lifestyle and international exchange."

Plans for the new international city, backed by Japanese, has given rise to 'a growing paranoia about Japan trying to take control of Australia by economic means.'

An Australian executive

Consultants put the cost of the project at up to 13 billion Australian dollars ($9.75 billion).

Mr. Gastin said that core industries for the new city were likely to be activities in which Australians excelled and could find employment. They include education, training, media, entertainment, leisure, health care and telecommunications.

Although the Labor government and many Australian business leaders believe that the country can only gain from the international investment and skills that the city would attract, analysts in Australia and Japan said that lack of bipartisan political support undermined the venture.

The newspaper The Australian said in an editorial that the opposition's rejection of the idea, well before a final report was due, was a signal that "Australia's alternative government wants to keep Asia, particularly Japan, at a distance."

Prime Minister Bob Hawke warned that if Australians were to "insult" Asians, Japan and other economically dynamic nations in the region would divert trade and investment elsewhere.

Consultants advising the Australian and Japanese governments and a group of private corporations from both nations concluded in a feasibility report in January that the project was economically viable and would be attractive to Australian and foreign investors.

But the consultants — Andersen Consulting, an international company, and Kinhill Engineers, an Australian engineering management firm — cautioned that "much remains to be done to build the participation of the Australian community in the multifunction polis."

A recent public opinion survey in Australia found that only 50 percent of respondents were aware of the plan and that 40 percent of those opposed the idea.

Bungo Ishizaki, senior investment consultant to EIE International, a Japanese property group involved in the project, said that Australian hostility could kill the venture.

As Japan became increasingly preoccupied with its domestic economic problems, he said, Japanese government and corporate interest in helping to build a city for the future in Australia could diminish.

Australian officials said that many of the 103 Japanese companies associated with the project had been persuaded to join by the Japanese government.

Opposition to the project in Australia "is the perfect excuse for them to walk away from something in which they were not really interested in the first place," an official said.

The Associated Press
Prime Minister Bob Hawke after a party meeting on Tuesday.

4 New Faces in Australian Cabinet

Agence France-Presse

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia announced major changes Tuesday in an effort to rejuvenate his Labor government, which was sharply rebuked in last month's general elections.

Mr. Hawke, who was returned to office with a reduced majority, named eight new people to leadership positions, installed four new people in the cabinet and reallocated many portfolios among other ministers. Among those promoted were Gerry Hand to minister for immigration, Neal Blewett to minister for trade negotiations, and Ros Kelly to environment minister.

Treasurer Paul Keating became deputy prime minister and Gareth Evans retained the foreign affairs and trade portfolio. Outgoing ministers included Senator Peter Walsh, former minister for finance, and Peter Morris, former minister for industrial relations.

Senator Threatens Cut In Bush's Latin Aid Bill

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's request for $800 million in immediate economic aid to Panama and Nicaragua ran into new trouble as the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, said he could not support the full amount until Mr. Bush produced a "meaningful, long-term foreign aid plan."

The Maine Democrat issued his warning as the House considered a slightly modified version of the request and reinforced expectations that action was likely to be far slower and more complicated in the Senate. It all but dashed administration hopes for approval of the entire aid package by this weekend, when Congress begins its Easter recess.

"In the request for emergency aid for Panama and Nicaragua the administration is asking Congress to put together a jigsaw puzzle without any overall picture and without all the pieces," Senator Mitchell said in the Senate and in a letter expressing similar sentiments to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

"By approaching foreign aid on a country-by-country basis and in one-shot increments, the administration has provided no overall or long-term view of how all the pieces can and should fit together," he said.

"The administration," he added, does not have a five-year plan or a three-year or a two-year plan for foreign aid. Indeed they offer no plan at all."

The Senate plans this week to approve a bill authorizing spending of $500 million for Panama and $300 million for Nicaragua for the rest of the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, Senator Mitchell said. He said it will act as soon as possible to appropriate funds to meet "genuine emergency needs for Panama and Nicaragua."

But, he added, "I do not believe we should appropriate the full amount requested until the administration submits a meaningful long-term foreign aid plan, relates it to the rest of the budget and explains how it is justified in terms of our overall goals and requirements for emerging democracies as well as other nations throughout the world."

The senator declined to spell out what he meant by "full amount".

Bill Bradley to Seek 3d Term in the Senate

The Associated Press

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey — Bill Bradley has announced that he will seek a third term in the U.S. Senate from New Jersey.

"I'll say the same thing in 1990 that I said in 1984," Mr. Bradley, 46, said Monday, "that I will serve my six-year term." He added: "I can't conceive of anything that would change it." Political observers have speculated that he might seek the Democratic presidential nomination in 1992.

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Van Gogh Seen Whole in Dutch Exhibitions

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

Van Gogh sketches: At left, "Man Digging" (1882) and "Garden in the Snow" (from a letter), which includes a similar figure.

AMSTERDAM — Some great art shows are remembered for the splendor of the works displayed and others for the novelty of approach to a familiar master or school. There is a bit of both in the twin van Gogh exhibitions at the Rijksmuseum Vincent van Gogh here (paintings) and at the Rijksmuseum Kröller-Müller in Otterlo (drawings). They run until July 29 and are likely to be sold out long before — admission is by advance booking for a specific date and time. Above all, those who love painting will leave with an unforgettable feeling of total surprise.

The multiple facets of van Gogh's art are often forgotten because his works from the Dutch period, when he painted in The Hague and in Nuenen, are so rarely exhibited in sequence with the later pictures done in France from 1886 to 1890. Here they leap to the eye, shattering the idea of a painter transformed into a sudden genius on discovering French avant-garde painting and Mediterranean light.

The first great revelation of the Amsterdam and Otterlo shows is what an accomplished artist van Gogh was as early as the 1880s, in a range of very different styles. This comes out in a small group of paintings from 1884. A little-known landscape, "Ploughman With Woman Planting Potatoes," is preserved in the Von der Heydt Museum in Wuppertal. Done in Nuenen in September 1884, it displays a remarkable aptitude at conveying mood through color. A man plods on behind an ox, in a grayish green field, while a woman bends to sow some seeds. The sky is leaden, but a sliver of intense orange yellow appears on the horizon line, wedged between the dark field and the clouds. The scene exudes desolate emptiness.

In a landscape done in May 1885, which van Gogh called "cimetière de paysans," the atmosphere is even more oppressive. A massive and beautiful Gothic church tower rises in flat countryside. Around it, a few dark crosses are stuck in the dark green grass. Black crows hover over the tower against a subtly handled sky in shades of white and gray. Death and destruction are suggested by the twin symbols of the cross and the crow. The subject matter itself is fraught with symbolism. The church was due to be demolished, as van Gogh reports, and the spire was already gone.

The specific theme, as well a general sense of defeat and desolation, haunted van Gogh. This we would hardly suspect without the drawings exhibited at the Kröller-Müller. In a sketch described in the catalogue as "Demolition Sale," the same church tower fills the left side of the sheet. Big crosses are scattered on the ground. A man leans on the foot of one, held upside down. The figures in the crowd, whose faces are hardly to be seen, their backs turned to the viewer, look busy and yet worn out. Distress at the discreetly suggested blasphemy is mingled with a sense of commiseration. Van Gogh was a pastor's son who steeped himself in Old Testament studies while he was supposed to be working as an employee in a Paris art gallery. A few years later he became a missionary and was sent out to preach to the Borinage miners of southwest Belgium, but felt such despair at the misery around him that he could not preach and instead gave away all he had. This comes out in this drawing as it does in many others.

Indeed, the greatest revelation of the two shows taken together is what the drawings tell us about van Gogh's inner world and its projection on his oeuvre. The 248 sketches in pencil and ink, black chalk, or watercolor, to be seen for the first time together at the Kröller-Müller in a sequence covering the entire development of van Gogh's artistic career show the master in a totally new light.

Within a year of his first formal training as an artist, the young Dutchman was producing some masterpieces that no one would think of attributing to him if they were not fully documented. A wide open view of marshes with spindly, leafless trees emerging from an expanse of shallow water, done in the summer of 1881, is executed in pencil and ink with extremely minute strokes, as if intended for an etching. Preserved in the National Galleries in Ottawa, it is unknown to all but specialists.

A few months later, while in the Hague, the artist sketched some gnarled trees, their leafless branches filling space against an urban landscape in the distance. The angular lines zigzag across the sky in threatening fashion. The mood of desolate emptiness conveyed by this masterpiece from the Kröller-Müller collection is matched by the despondency in his numerous studies of the human figure at the period.

Some are famous, such as an old man seated on a chair bent forward, clenched fists pressed against his eyes to crush tears. Others have barely been seen outside the Netherlands. An "Almshouse Man With Top Hat" is a Dickensian vision of an aging man looking down, crushed with quiet hopelessness. Furrows of deprivation and silent bitterness mark his emaciated face.

A year later, in the Drenthe, the artist was doing landscapes in a totally different style, much influenced by the 17th-century Dutch masters. One, with clumps of trees right and left, and a golden sunset sky, is almost classical in composition. Lent by a private collector, it had never been shown or even reproduced until now. Another landscape, done at nightfall, with dark reflections in a canal cutting across flat fields, conveys the deep bleakness, with a somber poetical feel to the indistinct farmhouses standing out on the horizon in the last glow of day.

This world of gloom and doom perceived in natural settings scenes remained unchanged when van Gogh moved to France. A wide urban landscape composed in 1887 is done in watercolor, in the clear palette he favored after his exposure to French painting. But the feeling of sad emptiness, made more intense by a few tiny figures at the end of a vast road leading straight toward the horizon is the same.

Even the later drawings of his Arles, Saint-Rémy and Auvers-sur-Oise periods retain much much of what van Gogh had assimilated. Whether quick preliminary sketches or carefully finished, they show him to be the very antithesis of an Impressionist artist — they are highly structured and reveal careful preparation of the painted oeuvre.

It is indispensable to hold this key in hand and work back to the paintings in Amsterdam, to go through the Rijksmuseum Vincent van Gogh show a second time. Then everything falls into place. One sees the constant perception of space from beginning to end, with that irresistible penchant for the high horizon line and the pervading sense of threat and solitude read into natural scenery. Van Gogh accepted the lighter colors of Impressionism only to make them darker again, intense and highly contrasted. The Impressionist concern was the study of natural light effects — conveying shape and perspective through them. Van Gogh never gave it the merest attention.

In the wonderful groupings of variants on a given theme, one sees his analytical mind at work. He organizes shapes and lines, balances one color against another. He transforms the Pointillist technique by using the dots of color side by side, rather than blending them, to create movement and rhythm as in "Starry Night" or "The Alpilles with Olive Trees."

If an unforgettable exhibition is one in which the visitor feels that he is led through a major master's innermost secrets, then this is it — or rather these two are it. They provide a dizzying trip through van Gogh land.

This is the first of two articles on the van Gogh exhibitions. The second will appear in Mr. Melikian's Saturday-Sunday column.

'Le Malade': Putting Molière Back in Context

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The goal of combining words and music, song and dance, in some kind of total theater has been around for a long time. Opera is one of the more durable attempts in the last 400 years, but there have been others that flourished and disappeared despite the presence of genius.

A lavish case in point is the production of Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire" at the Théâtre du Châtelet, given as it probably has not been since the period of its first performance in 1673. Indeed, parts of Marc-Antoine Charpentier's extensive music for this *comédie-ballet* had been considered lost until recently found by John S. Powell, an American musicologist, in the archives of the Comédie Française.

The *comédie-ballet* was the collaborative invention of the two great Jean-Baptistes — Molière and Lully — developed during the 1660s. But in 1672, Lully and Molière split, the former going on to create the first great body of French opera, while Molière turned to the young Charpentier, newly returned from an apprenticeship in Italy, as a musical collaborator.

As conceived, "Le Malade Imaginaire" is a grandiose affair, including a long pastoral prologue to the glory of the Louis XIV; an Italianate interlude of commedia dell'arte ancestry; a *petit opéra impromptu* during Act 2 in which the young lovers exchange endearments under the noses of those trying to keep them apart; an elaborate danced divertissement after Act 2, and a grand farcical finale in burlesque Latin with choral praise of bleedings, enemas and the like — Molière's last skewering of the medical fraternity.

The result is something more and different than a play by Molière about an infantile hypochondriac preyed on by a malicious second wife and preposterously overbearing doctors. Argan is impervious to the common sense of his servant and his brother. It is only when Molière abandons rational discourse and summons the fantasy world of music and dance that the balance is redressed.

If the play proper has survived largely without the music and dance, there are obvious reasons. It was and is a huge, expensive, complicated and long entertainment — four hours. Molière's troupe seems to have devoted three times as many rehearsals to the danced and sung parts as to the spoken play.

Fate and politics played a role. Molière died after the fourth performance of "Le Malade," and Lully had already secured royal patents that gave him a stranglehold on musical theater in France. Charpentier had to rewrite his "Malade" music more than once to conform to fluctuating limitations — perhaps the basic reason for the dispersal and "loss" of some of its parts.

Lully may very well have seen a serious rival in Charpentier, for the younger composer had a theatrical gift and a comic sense that made him a welcome collaborator for the playwright. But what might have been was not to be. The *comédie-ballet* was short-lived as a genre, and Charpentier, while he continued to work in the theater, made his real career in sacred music. His finest opera, "Médée," came only after Lully banged himself too hard on the foot with his time-beating staff and was carried off by gangrene.

A major effort and a leap of the imagination is needed to bring something like this to life, and the co-production by the Châtelet and the opera in Montpellier mostly succeeds. This is due largely to the principal artisans, and some of the same singers, of the surprisingly successful production of Lully's "Atys" of a three seasons ago.

William Christie conducted his Arts Florissants ensemble and, resplendently costumed, took an archly comic speaking role in the burlesque finale. Jean-Marie Villégier, with Christophe Galland, was in charge of the staging, and Francine Lancelot and her Ris et Danceries group took expert care of the dancing. Carlo Tommasi's vast single set was a handsome frame for the interludes and for Patrice Cauchetier luxurious proliferation of costumes, but it somewhat overwhelmed the action of the play itself. Above all, there was an impressive unity of purpose among the countless actors, singers, dancers and other performers.

LONDON THEATER

'Singer': Not Much Song, Lots of Acting

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the Barbican Pit, Peter Flannery's "Singer" is a curious attempt to set a Jacobean revenge melodrama in postwar Britain and then to link it to the survival and metamorphosis of one concentration camp victim.

Antony Sher plays the title character as an unusual mix of Peter Rachman the slum landlord, John Profumo the disgraced war minister and John Stonehouse the vanishing Member of Parliament. All three men undoubtedly had an effect on British history of the 1960s and after, not so much for what they themselves did as for the way that they became uneasily symbolic of the character of the times.

His play is about the shifting sands of memory, and the way in which yesterday's villains become tomorrow's heroes. Singer indeed escapes his Rachmanite past by (like Stonehouse) faking a suicide by drowning, and then reappearing (like Profumo) as a hero of charity work.

But from Joe Melia's first appearance as the one-man Chorus who guides us in Shakespearian fashion through a complex evening and 30 years, it is evident that Flannery has other irons in the stage fire. He wants us to wonder who needs forgiveness or retribution in a world that has lost its memory.

Yet "Singer" always promises more than it delivers. Fatally caught between the desire to offer a cavalcade of postwar refugee life and the more complicated ambition to explain and analyze memory itself, the play lurches from external social history to internal racial anguish without ever satisfactorily completing either journey.

Gary Smith

Antony Sher in "Singer."

The public past and the private soul of Singer remain as impenetrable at the end of a long evening as they were at the outset. What we have in Terry Hands's production is "Singer" but not alas the song.

At the Playhouse on the Embankment, John Logan's "Never the Sinner" turns out to be yet another dramatization of the Leopold-Loeb case, the "thrill murder" that enthralled Chicago through a long, hot summer back in 1924. There is a fascination with this case that has always escaped me. Two wealthy young men, already obsessed by each other and the idea of murder as the ultimate proof of mental and social superiority — in other words crazy as jaybirds — decide to kill a third wealthy if younger man for no apparent purpose.

Clarence Darrow appears for the defense, largely because he dislikes and distrusts the notion of capital punishment even for the self-confessedly guilty, and we have a story that has already become the play and the film of "Rope" as well as the film "Compulsion."

So "Never the Sinner" is essentially the play of the film of the film of the play of the case, and there can be precious few in even a West End audience who do not know the outcome. True, Logan's is a kind of chamber version, set entirely in the courtroom and focused almost entirely on Darrow who, in Joss Ackland's monumental performance, sits silent for the whole of the first half before lurching into action with the famous "I may hate the sin but never the sinner" address to the jury that gives the play its title.

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25 Disk for a deejay
26 Provided aliment
27 Used TNT on a structure
31 Friend of Tobias
34 Goddess of the rainbow
35 Brown kiwi
37 Yuppie TV program
41 Craving
42 College in N C
43 Charlotte — (dessert)
44 "The children were — all snug"
47 Edge
48 Prune
49 Slippery one
50 Saloon, e.g.
53 Robards movie 1965
59 Lamb and pork followers
60 Art cult
61 Reels' companions
62 Display stand
63 — Gemayel, former Lebanese president
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65 Native of Malmo
66 Encounter
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3 " — mon le deluge"
4 Type of sign
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11 Leon —, a James biographer
12 Biblical kingdom
13 Opposite of ants
21 English river
22 Obliterate
25 Tree sacred to Pan
27 Litter
28 Draw
29 Goddess of discord
30 Ho and Johnson
31 Pen
32 "And — there were none"
33 " — kleine Nachtmusik"
34 — of Palms, S C city
35 "The Awkward —". H James
38 Barks
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45 Inclined
46 Dishevel
47 Eat one's words
49 Actor Murphy from Brooklyn
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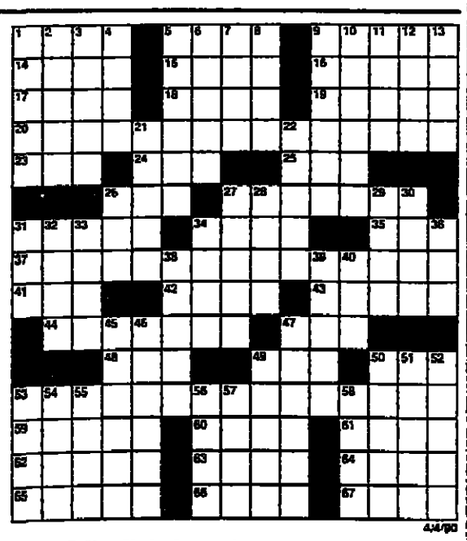

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The first Irish Restaurant in Paris, recommended by major guides. Business lunch FF 95 and à la carte. Sunday brunch. Closed Sat. lunch, Sun. dinner and Mon. lunch. 10 rue Capucines. 40 15 00 30.

LE GRAND COLBERT
Brasserie offers traditional cuisine in an exceptional setting. Open every day. Located between the Stock Exchange & the Palais Royal. A la carte, around F.Fr. 200. 2 rue Vivienne. Tel.: 42.86.87.88

PARIS 4th

RESTAURANT TACOS
The Marais' new Tex-Mex. Menu at 80 Fr./tte, à la carte around 120 Fr. Open every day until 1:30 a.m. 12, rue Pecquay. Tel.: 42 72 21 50.

PARIS 6th

LA CHOPE D'ALSACE
Oyster bar all year, menu 150 Fr., continuous service from 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. Parking, rue de l'Ecole de Medecine. 4 Carrefour de l'Odéon, 75006 Paris. Tel.: 43 26 67 76.

YUGARAJ
Of all the Indian restaurants, this is by far the best & most authentic. (Gault & Millau.) Closed Monday. 14, rue Dauphine. Tel.: 43.26.44.91.

PARIS 7th

THOUMIEUX
Specialties of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet au confit de canard. Open everyday. 79 r. St-Dominique. Tel.: (1) 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides Terminal.

CHEZ LES ANGES
In the Michelin Guide, Burgundy Spec. Gastronomical cooking. Cl. on Sun. eve. 54, Bld. Latour-Maubourg. Tel.: 47 05 89 86.

LE GALANT VERRE
Traditional cooking - Waterzoi - salmon with raspberries - Clientèle from the world of politics - Driver - Open on Saturday evenings and mornings. Closed on Sundays. 12, rue de Verneuil. Tel.: 42 60 84 56.

PARIS 7th

LE LUZ
Located near Invalides. Enjoy seafood cuisine served in a charming setting. Menu at 130 F.Fr./tte. A la carte, around 280 F.Fr./tte. 4, rue Pierre-Leroux. Tel.: 43.06.99.39.

LE VAUBAN
Brasserie and restaurant, with terrace, across from Les Invalides. Average Price 180 Fr./tte. 7, place Vauban, 75007 Paris. Tel.: 47 05 52 67.

PARIS 8th

MARSHAL'S The taste of California
Happy hour, brunch Saturday and Sunday, jazz live with Floris Nico Bunink from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. 63 Avenue Franklin Roosvelt. Tel.: 45 63 21 22.

PARIS 10th

TEXAS BLUES
Tex Mex Restaurant. T-Bone, Cajun Shrimp, Apple Pie, Chili. M° République. Easy parking. Open every day. 54, rue Rene Boulanger. Tel.: 42 08 60 20.

PARIS 14th

MACADAM
Tex-Mex & American classic food-bar cocktail, Sunday brunch, open till 1:00 a.m. every day. 1 Rue Delambre. Tel.: 43 35 43 86.

PARIS 15th

LE TOIT DE PARIS
Every Thursday evening, the fisherman's night: a sumptuous buffet on the 10th floor of the hotel featuring an incomparable view of the Eiffel Tower. Paris Hilton, 18 avenue de Suffren. Tel.: 42.73.92.00.

LE TAGORE
The new Parisian Indian restaurant, Mughi specialities, surely one of the best among the foreign restaurants in France, two "Toques" in the Gault et Millau. 25, Ave. du Maine. Tel.: 45 44 94 41.

PATIO MONTPARNASSE
Bellecour Restaurant, whose spirit and cuisine is renowned in all the guides. Gastr.lunch menu, dinner, 100 Fr. Loc. near the Montparnasse Tower, level 1 of the Galerie Vaugirard. 30-32 bd. de Vaugirard. Tel.: 43 22 30 25.

PARIS 16th

BRASSERIE LE COQ
The Trocadero Brasserie. Open every day. Continual service from 12 p.m. til 12:30 a.m. Terrace open for lunch & dinner. 2, Place du Trocadéro, 75116 Paris. Tel.: 47 27 89 52.

PARIS 17th

AL GOLDENBERG
Smoked herings - Pastrami - Cream cheese bagel and lox homemade - Cheese cake & all the trad. Jewish spec. 69 Av. de Wagram. Tel. 42.27.34.79. Every day up to midnight.

CHEZ FRED
Lyonnais bistro, traditional French cooking. Daily specials. Closed Sundays, 190 bis, bld. Pereire, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 45 74 20 48.

L'ECAILLER DU PALAIS
Located near Palais des Congrès. Restaurant specialities include fish, seafood. Open every day. Average menu price 250 f.fr./tte. Parking "Meridien," 50m. 101 av. des Ternes, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 45 74 87 07.

LA SALLE A MANGER
Trad. French cuisine, intimate, rustic setting. Average menu price 220 F.Fr./tte. 11, rue de Monteruole, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 43 80 20 52.

LE TERNES-PEREIRE
Close to La-Porte-Maillot and le Palais des Congrès. Restaurant/Brasserie, continuous service from noon to midnight. Shellfish, fish-tank, open all year. 84 av. des Ternes, 75017 Paris. Tel.: 47 05 52 67.

ROME

DA MEO PATACCA
Trastevere. Rest. famous for fun food, music & folklore. 00153 Rome, Piazza de Marconi 30. Tel.: 06-5816198, 5892193. Fax: 582552.

VIENNA

KERVANSARAY
Turkish & Int'l specialities, lobster bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor. Mahlerstr. 9. Tel.: 5128843. Air conditioned. 80 m. Opera. Noon-3 p.m. & 6 p.m.-1 a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

ZAGREB

KORDIC
Best seafood restaurant. Family tradition from 1881. High class. Closed on Sundays. Kopitol 27. Tel: 041/423-425.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

WHO CAN ADD LIFELIKE COLOUR TO YOUR HOME MOVIES?

WE CAN.

HITACHI

The name to remember in:
Power Systems and Equipment
Information and Communication Systems
Consumer Products Electronic Devices
Industrial Machinery and Plants

(Continued on Page 13)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 38

AppleBco, AshlndCoal, AtlRichfld, AutoData, CoastInPf, CrownCork, DresserInd, FedSignal s, FlllbSPr, FrnkInRsc s, Gillette, HancockFab, HowellCp, InfiTch, JacobsEng s, KerrMcgee, LimitedInc, Mattel Inc, Mobil, MyersLE, OryxEngy, PrideCos n, SmithCorona n, Stanadyne s, SnyderOil n, Sonat, SunDist, WalMart

NEW LOWS 40

Amdura, AmdurPf, AmCapitBd, AmCapCv, AmCAmCo, AmRlty s, Anacomp, ArtiMExp n, Balmco, BancoBtVz, BancoCtrl, BLNY cdi pfA, BLNY cdi, FleetNatr, FleetPnl, FootmlSpr, FurrsBishp, Gulf Resrc, HRE Prop, HarlmarX, HowlnlPfA, Kaneb Pipe n, KasperProp, LyondellI, MNC Fncl s, Maytag, MesaLP, NewGermny n, NthFrkBc, PortugalFd n, PrimeMotr, PulnmMsMu, PittstonCo, SmithCoran n, TaurusCA n, UnPlanIr, StJoePap n, WhlrlVarlu

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 18

AirWater n, AmTr-orc prn, AmTr-ko prn, Blount A, Blount B, ChmbDevA, ChmbDevB, EmpirSvc, Ford wtvpf, OEA, PeliCons, Sefrel, SelasCp s, WormenBk

NEW LOWS 27

AmFstP2, AppleaMfg n, DeltaLabs, DivlHotel, DixonTicon, DriverHar, vIEAL 272pf, EastGrp, EsexHalls, EsqRad El, Everjn A, FstFedSB6, FurVcuit, GmNcrwrg, Hmnk pf, MSA Rlty, PtyGem, RoyPalmCal, Telvtri, WienerEnt, Versar

The Daily Source for International Investors.

Herald Tribune

Match the PC to the person...
Panasonic
Office Automation OA

...and cause a stir at work.
Panasonic
Office Automation OA

MEDIA MARKETS

Slump in Retailing Cuts N.Y.-Area Magazine Ads

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For magazines, New York has become a town without pity. Faced with reduced advertising from a troubled retailing industry and a cluttered field, publishers of several city and regional magazines in and around New York have bailed out or changed their strategies.

Last week, 7 Days, a weekly journal of news, style and culture aimed at New Yorkers in their 30s, was put up for sale. The vitriolic New York humor magazine Spy is also seeking a buyer or primary investor, as is Long Island Monthly.

And Condé Nast Publications said recently that it would reposition Details, a chronicle of New York's downtown demimonde, as a men's magazine, presumably to make it more attractive to advertisers.

Suffering among city magazines is a national phenomenon.

These and other publications that cover New York are suffering from a severe slump in retailing, the primary advertising category for city magazines as well as newspapers.

Indeed, travails in retailing and suffering among city magazines are national phenomena. Publishing executives describe a domino effect, in which retail empires like Campeau Corp., which owns Bloomingdale's, Jordan Marsh and other department store chains, are saddled with debt, curtail their ad expenditures and frighten their suppliers into zipping up their own purses.

"It's a scary time in the city magazine business," said Thomas O. Ryder, the president of American Express Publishing Corp., which owns New York Woman, L.A. Style and Atlanta magazines. "With the bankruptcy of Campeau and the downturn of fortunes of department stores, anything that sells through those chains is nervous."

In the New York area, the problem is particularly acute. Retail advertising linage in New York City newspapers, a barometer of the state of the retail industry, was down by 13.6 percent in January from the year before, according to Media Records, an industry research group. Among newspapers in New York's suburbs, retail advertising was off 7.7 percent.

For New York area magazines, the picture is grim. So far this year, ad pages are down by 27 percent in New York Woman, 16 percent in Manhattan, Inc. and 12 percent in New York magazine, according to tabulations by New York magazine. The April issue of Spy has only half the ad pages of the April 1989 issue.

●●●

A FINNISH CONSUMER AFFAIRS court has banned a television advertisement for McDonald's, the fast-food chain, saying it exploits the loneliness of a child, Reuters reports from Helsinki.

The advertisement shows a small boy unhappily surveying an empty apartment his parents apparently plan to move into. Despair turns to joy when he sees a McDonald's on the other side of the street and the happy ending shows the boy eating in the restaurant.

The court said the advertisement could give the impression McDonald's products could replace friends or lessen loneliness.

It said the company could face a 200,000 markkaa ($50,000) fine if it used a child's loneliness to promote its products in a television advertisement again.

McDonald's, in its response in court, said the advertisement was part of its drive to present a visit to its restaurants as a family event and the role of McDonald's as a favorite eating spot for children in particular.

●●●

The Mexican government's search for a new ad agency has concluded with Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising in New York reappointed to do that country's tourism ads.

Saatchi follows Bozell, which was named to the account in December. But a new government took office and overturned the choice of Bozell before it could create any ads.

Germany and Europe: Vision of Unity

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — When European business leaders describe their vision of Europe, they usually talk of building a bigger, more united, more dynamic continent.

German reunification fits neatly into that vision.

Chief executives at several of Europe's largest corporations said, in a series of interviews, that the reunification of West and East Germany would be the crucial first step toward a merging of Western and Eastern Europe, which could result in a more dynamic family of nations than today's Western Europe.

"The European challenge is to restore the Europe of 1914," said Hans-Jörg Rudloff, chairman of Credit Suisse-First Boston in London, "when Europe was the biggest economic power in the world and had the best-educated population, one that is twice the population of the United States and four times the population of Japan."

But German reunification may hurt some countries and companies, the European executives warn. The stream of West German capital that has poured into factories in southern Europe may largely be rechanneled toward the East, halting the investment benefits enjoyed recently by Spain and Portugal, for example.

Still, the executives view German unification as a welcome prospect in general. It will give European companies a stronger foundation for competing against American and Japanese corporate giants.

West Germany is expected to spend hundreds of billions of Deutsche marks to rebuild East Germany and to bring its living standards up to the levels of the Federal Republic. That will require stepped-up production by West Germany's potent industrial machine; "the locomotive of Europe" will have to pull all of Europe to faster growth.

Some Western European business leaders worry the reunification will make West German companies even more formidable competitors.

Titans such as Siemens AG, Daimler-Benz AG and Deutsche Bank AG will expand their reach, and British, French and Italian executives say their companies will have to work hard to compete.

These business executives assert that German reunification should in no way slow the European Community's plans to drop all internal trade barriers by late 1992, creating a single central bank and currency for the 12 nations. Instead, they say, European unification should be accelerated so a united Germany is created under a large European roof.

Some of the eight executives interviewed say this is a time of unusual responsibility for the West.

"We have to pay the bill," said Carlo De Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti SpA, the Italian company that makes office automation equipment and personal computers. "The bill has to be paid by the ones who have the money and not the ones who don't have the money." □

Lars Ramqvist, recently chosen chief executive of L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish telecommunications company.

"German unification is bound to be the first step toward building a great, united Europe, East and West. This united Europe will be 700 million people, according to the old definition of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

"In the beginning, it will be tough to do business in East Germany, but long term it will be a bigger market that will open up to everyone. What's important in all this is that it is the first step in a bigger Europe, and that will be positive for Swedish industry." □

Sir Denys Henderson, the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Britain's largest chemical company.

"There is a pent-up demand to improve standards of living, not just in East Germany but in the East bloc as a whole. There is a somewhat naive view that it is going to create a massive new market overnight in the East bloc.

"My view is that it's great, but you are not going to switch overnight from a totalitarian economy to a market economy.

"In the short term, it might make it slightly easier to compete against German industry. The Germans are committed to achieving unification and there will be a cost to that absorption.

"If their capital priorities are directed toward the East bloc, it might mean some distractions about what they hope for in other parts of the world: Asia and the United States.

"In the long term, it will make German competition tougher because the German market will be an even bigger market. In a

See EXECUTIVES, Page 13

U.S. and Japan Reach Accord On Satellites

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan reached agreement Tuesday on opening the Japanese market to foreign-made space satellites, the U.S. Trade Representative's Office said.

The pact would open a previously closed multimillion-dollar market to outsiders, and U.S. satellite makers are likely to be the major beneficiaries.

The agreement resolves the second of three major unfair-trade charges leveled by the United States against Japan. The two sides agreed to most points of a satellite pact on Friday and Saturday.

Japanese officials said that the definition of research satellites, for which Japan has reserved its own building rights, had been narrowed.

Under the new agreement, satellites used for specific research would continue to be built by the Japanese government, but the majority of them, used for commercial purposes like weather forecasting and communications, would be purchased through open bidding.

The agreement was reached as U.S. and Japanese officials continued separate talks on removing "structural impediments" to more imports of U.S. goods. These include a Japanese distribution system and a lack of antitrust enforcement that U.S. officials say keeps American goods out of Japanese stores and contributes to the chronic U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

U.S. officials had said that Japan kept its satellite market closed to protect its own makers in an effort to develop a space program.

Earlier, Japan and the United States reached agreement on opening the Japanese market to foreign supercomputers. Progress has been reported on the third issue: the lumber market.

The three areas were cited by the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, last May under the Super 301 provision of the 1988 Trade Act. Under the Super 301 complaints, Japan faces trade sanctions that could double tariffs on some products if the markets are not opened by June 16.

A trade official said the United States and Japan had scheduled further talks on lumber products for next week in Toyko. Japan is a big market for U.S. logs but not for the more expensive finished products.

Senior U.S. officials said the United States had made considerable progress in the separate talks on structural impediments by persuading Japan to reduce some persistent barriers to U.S. exports. The talks have sought to get to the cause of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which last year was $50 billion.

Japan has said that the United States could do more to reverse its trade deficits by reducing the federal budget deficit, increasing savings and better educating workers to produce goods in demand abroad.

GATT Delays Decision on Soviet Status

United Press International

GENEVA — Members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provisionally shelved Tuesday the Soviet Union's request for observer status with the world trade regulatory body.

The action had been expected after previous comments by the United States, Japan and other industrial countries that although they welcomed Moscow's request it would have to be discussed at a later date.

They said attention must be centered on the Uruguay Round negotiations due to end by December.

The Soviet Union presented its request for observer status in March and it was the first item on the agenda of a GATT council monthly meeting.

The council, comprising permanent ambassadors of the 96 member countries, noted the request and agreed that it should remain on the standing agenda.

Banker Blasts Kohl's Monetary Promise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — A senior Dutch banker said Tuesday that an "irresponsible" promise by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on exchange rates for German currency union had driven European interest rates to "absurdly" high levels.

"Kohl promised a one-to-one mark conversion rate in the runup to the East German elections while there was no rational economic foundation for that promise," said Wim Scherpenhuijsen Rom, chairman of NMB Postbank Groep NV. He spoke at a news conference held to discuss the bank's annual report.

"Whenever politicians interfere with the economy, it turns out badly," he added.

Mr. Scherpenhuijsen Rom said Mr. Kohl and the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, "effectively decide on Europe's monetary affairs," adding that "we already have a currency union in Europe because everything is linked to the Deutsche mark."

The Dutch economy is closely tied with that of West Germany. The banker said the linkage of the guilder to the Deutsche mark was a good policy, but he said recent developments with East Germany were another reason to speed up European monetary union.

"If we would already have had an economic and monetary union, there would at least have been a discussion with other countries before decisions were taken," the banker said. "Pöhl would have had to consult on policy," he added, "instead of dictating it."

The banker's statements were not the first Dutch criticism of West Germany's monetary issues. In February, Finance Minister Wim Kok caused a stir when he said that the Netherlands could be forced to abandon its currency link to the Deutsche mark if the West German currency were to weaken as a result of plans for German monetary union. A few days later, he said the guilder would remain tied to the mark as long as fighting inflation remains the top priority in West Germany.

In the currency market on Tuesday, conflicting statements about plans for German monetary union contributed to uncertainty. The Bundesbank has called for a broad two-for-one swap rate for East marks to West. In Frankfurt, the mark closed at 1.7000 marks to the dollar, after Monday's close of 1.7020.

In an interview published Tuesday in the French newspaper Le Figaro, Economy Minister Helmut Haussmann of West Germany said he supported the Bundesbank's two-for-one plan.

"It is important that buying power in East Germany is not reduced," Mr. Haussmann said.

A realistic exchange rate was "indispensable, partly so that the East German economy can be competitive and a certain level of employment can be maintained, and partly to enable a swift rise in productivity and wages," Mr. Haussmann said.

The Bundesbank proposal of a two-for-one rate except for a limited amount of savings is "a good basis of decision" for West Germany, he added.

But the uproar over the Bundesbank proposal, confirmed at the weekend, is placing increasing pressure on Mr. Kohl to stand by what East Germans perceive as a pledge ahead of last month's general elections of a one-for-one exchange rate. The East German trades union FDGB is threatening strikes in support of a one-for-one claim. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Springer Gains Control Of 4 Hungarian Papers

Agence France-Presse

BUDAPEST — The West German publishing giant Axel Springer Verlag AG has taken advantage of a legal loophole to gain control of four Hungarian newspapers without paying a pfennig, the company said Tuesday.

Springer said it has also started negotiations to acquire control of about half of Hungary's regional press.

The West German group's Hungarian subsidiary started publishing four Hungarian provincial dailies on Tuesday that had belonged to the Communist Party, now called the Socialist Party. Axel Springer-Budapest acquired control of the four without having to buy them, because of the absence of Hungarian legislation on the disposal of state-owned assets.

Springer will pay wages and production costs and rent for offices and printing works, said Springer-Budapest's managing director, Jozsef Bayer. Springer will also be responsible for all technical investment.

It will take 90 percent of profit, with the rest going to staff members.

Some journalists at a news conference in Budapest, where the announcement was made, questioned whether Springer had entered into a special agreement with the Socialist Party. But Springer stressed that the Socialist Party, preparing to relinquish power after being defeated in the first round of free elections on March 25, had received no money for the acquisition of the papers.

The party was informed by letter on Friday that the management of the papers had decided to switch employers and asked for talks on clarifying property rights, Mr. Bayer said.

"Hungary is in a judicial void," Mr. Bayer said. "When it comes to business, there is no power vacuum."

There was also concern that the Socialist Party was rushing to shed assets to avoid having to account for them once it is out of power.

The four papers have a total circulation of about 187,000, and the five regional titles it is negotiating to take over have circulation of 50,000 to 80,000 each.

Springer is prepared to invest up to 40 million Deutsche marks ($23.5 million) in the Hungarian press in the next two to three years.

Galeries Lafayette Bids For Bonwit Flagship

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Galeries Lafayette, the French department store chain, has offered $4 million plus the value of inventory to buy the lease of the Bonwit Teller flagship store in New York.

The French bid, if successful, would give Galeries Lafayette its first store in the United States.

The bid was one of five submitted to Hooker Corp., the Australian developer that several years ago bought the Bonwit Teller and B. Altman & Co. department stores. Hooker, after falling into financial difficulties in Australia, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in August for its American arm, L.F. Hooker Corp., and its American retail subsidiaries.

The five bids were presented Monday at a hearing at the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

A Galeries Lafayette representative said the retailer wanted a license for a period of 135 days to operate the store under the Bonwit name, during which it would clear all merchandise. Then it would place its own name on the store and stock it with appropriate merchandise. Galeries Lafayette also wants the Bonwit store's customer list.

After hearing the bids for the 16-store chain, Judge Tina L. Brozman approved Hooker's request that the auction continue until May 18.

Sheldon L. Hirshon, a lawyer with Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn, said all bids were "irrevocable, but before May 18 we will announce which bids are inadequate."

As expected, Pyramid Cos., a developer in Syracuse, N.Y., submitted its bid of about $20 million for five Bonwit stores, including the flagship and the use of the name.

■ **Scoa Loss Balloons**

The French trading house Scoa SA said Tuesday that its loss grew fivefold in 1989, to 614.6 million francs ($107.5 million), and its chairman, Patrick Deveaud, resigned, Reuters reported from Paris. Scoa was hit mainly by poor performance in its high-technology division, especially in Ivory Coast and Spain.

Scoa's board appointed Jacques Marcelin, currently managing director of the supermarket group SA des Marchés Usines Auchan, as the new chairman, Scoa said in a statement.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.917	3.127	1.126	0.3352	0.1533 *	—	5.448 *	1.276	1.2089 *
Brussels(a)	35.2075	57.415	20.675	6.1545	2.8158 *	18.363	—	23.425	0.2219
Frankfurt	1.7014	2.778	—	0.2977	0.1362 *	0.8882	4.838 *	1.1327	1.0735 *
London (b)	1.636	—	2.7803	9.325	2,037.50	3.1278	57.42	2.4573	260.615
Milan	1,250.50	2,039.45	734.31	218.59	—	652.28	35.537	831.70	7.889
New York(c)	—	1.6365 b	1.6985	5.707	1,247.50	1.912	35.115	1.5035	159.70
Paris	5.719	9.3235	3.359	—	0.4574 *	2.9835	0.1625	3.8045	3.606 *
Tokyo	159.15	260.13	93.51	27.82	0.1282	83.06	4.5277	105.92	—
Zurich	1.5035	2.4529	0.8834	0.2629	0.1203 *	0.7846	4.2727 *	—	0.9459 *
ECU	1.202	0.7367	2.0459	6.872	1,502.66	2.3037	42.2904	1.8061	190.522
SDR	1.2966	0.7942	2.2061	7.4154	N.Q.	2.4856	45.6511	1.9475	206.294

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	4560.2	Fin. markka	4.0115	Mex. peso	2772.00	S. Afr. rand	2.655
Austral. $	1.3253	Greek drac.	163.20	N. Zealand $	1.7256	Soviet ruble*	0.6103
Austr. schil.	11.97	Hong Kong $	7.80	Norw. krone	6.5875	Span. peseta	108.65
Brazil cruz.	41.89	Indian rupee	17.271	Phil. peso	22.36	Swed. krona	6.1425
Canadian $	1.168	Indo. rupiah	1810.02	Port. escudo	150.00	Taiwan $	26.21
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6347	Saudi riyal	3.7501	Thai baht	25.93
Danish krone	6.4965	Israeli shek.	1.96	Sing. $	1.8828	Turkish lira	2499.00
Egypt. pound	2.6232	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2944	S. Kor. won	705.60	UAE dirham	3.6675
		Malay. ring.	2.7315			Venez. boliv.	42.00

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6228	1.6147	1.6064	Canadian dollar	1.1736	1.1774	1.1822
Japanese yen	158.12	157.97	157.84	Swiss franc	1.5006	1.4997	1.4993
Deutsche mark	1.7004	1.6999	1.6999				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

April 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	7⅞-8	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	14 [illegible]-15 [illegible]	9⅞-10	7⅛-7¼	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	9
2 months	8⅜-8½	8-8⅛	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	14 [illegible]-15 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
3 months	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	8⅛-8¼	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	15⅛-15¼	10-10⅛	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	10¼-10⅜	9 [illegible]
6 months	8⅝-8¾	8½-8⅝	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	15 [illegible]-15 [illegible]	10⅛-10¼	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	10⅝-10¾	9 [illegible]
1 year	8⅞-9	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	15½-15⅝	10 [illegible]-10 [illegible]	7⅝-7¾	10⅞-11	9 [illegible]

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

April 3

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	8 5/16	8 5/16
Com paper 90-179 days	8.00	8¼
3-month Treasury bills	7.80	7.77
6-month Treasury bills	7.79	7.79
1-year Treasury bills	7.72	7.73
30-year Treasury bond	98 26/32	98 16/32
1-month CD's	7.95	7.95
3-month CD's	7.95	7.95
Japan		
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Call money	6 15/16	7.00
1-month interbank	7¼	7 5/16
3-month interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.90	7.85
1-month interbank	7.90	7.95
3-month interbank	8.30	8¼
6-month interbank	8.40	8.45
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14⅞	14⅝
3-month interbank	15¼	15¼
6-month interbank	15 7/16	15[illegible]
France		
Intervention rate	9¾	9¾
Call money	10⅛	10 3/16
1-month interbank	9⅞	10.00
3-month interbank	10 1/16	10 3/16
6-month interbank	10⅛	10¼

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

April 3

1 month	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]
2 months	8⅜ - 8½
3 months	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]
6 months	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]
1 year	8 [illegible] - 8 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

April 3

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.73
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.261

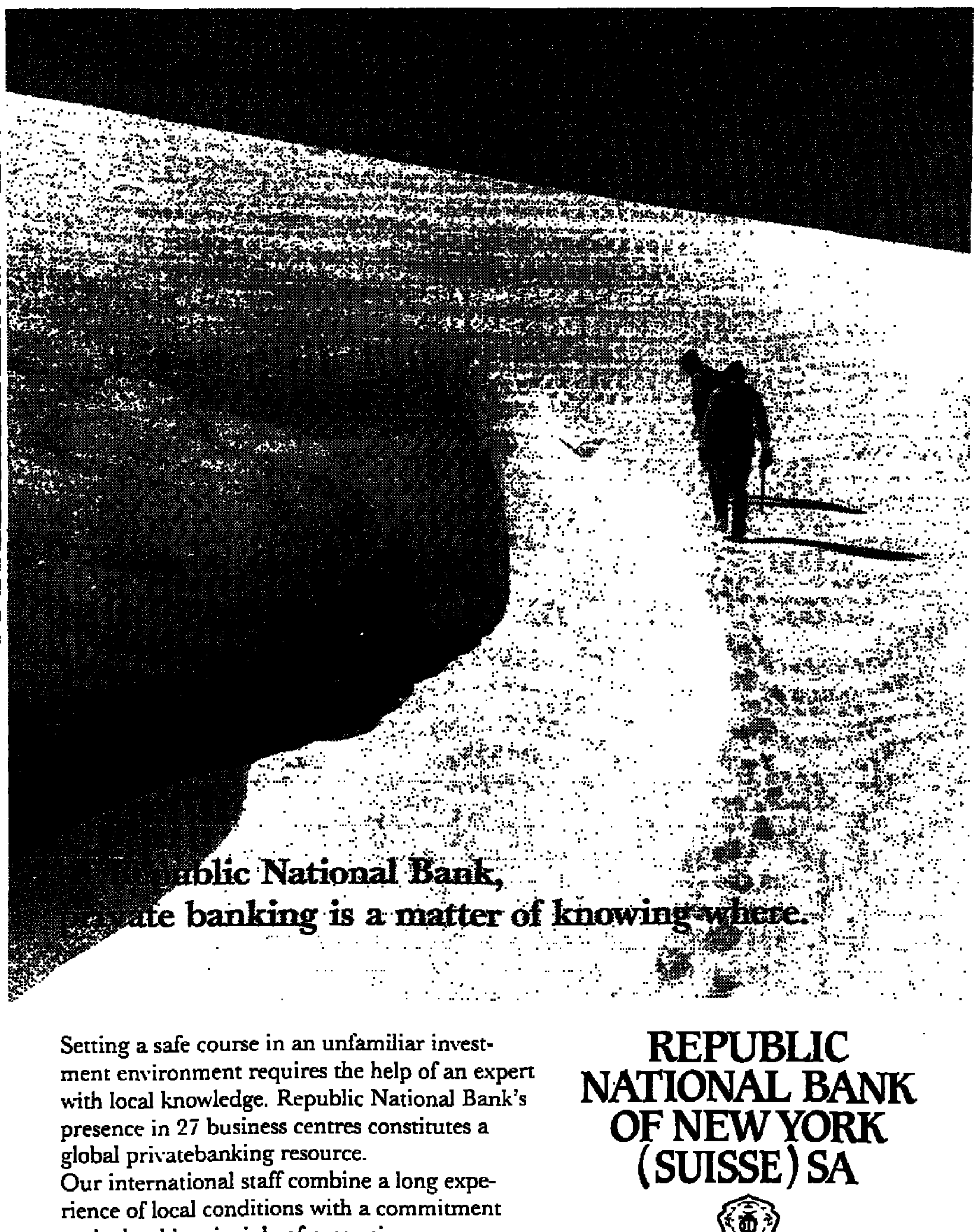
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

April 3

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	370.45	375.55	+ 6.80
Luxembourg	375.75	—	+ 7.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	376.30	376.42	+ 6.93
Zurich	376.43	375.75	+ 7.60
London	374.80	375.00	+ 6.60
New York	—	375.75	+ 5.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.



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MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press April 3

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
May	336.20	336.80	309.40	336.80	334.60	334.80
Aug	342.40	342.60	345.40	339.80	341.20	341.40
Oct	324.80	325.00	328.60	321.40	323.40	324.00
Dec	312.00	323.00	326.60	326.60	310.00	328.00
Mar	306.80	307.00	307.00	306.00	304.80	305.00
May	304.00	306.00	306.60	304.00	304.00	305.00
Aug	305.00	305.60	306.00	305.80	304.00	305.00
Volume: 8,237 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
May	797	798	807	774	780	781
Jul	813	814	820	786	791	792
Sep	828	829	835	799	804	805
Dec	849	850	854	821	824	826
Mar	870	871	873	841	841	842
May	884	886	888	857	858	859
Jul	900	902	902	875	872	876
Volume: 1,247 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
May	686	687	707	680	705	710
Jul	660	661	672	657	676	677
Sep	664	667	678	665	683	684
Nov	682	683	690	679	693	695
Jan	692	697	699	696	703	706
Mar	705	708	710	706	714	718
May	716	724	N.T.	N.T.	730	734
Volume: 3,037 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Apr	164.25	164.50	165.50	163.00	163.75	164.00
May	160.00	160.25	161.00	159.00	160.00	160.25
Jun	159.75	160.25	161.00	158.50	159.50	159.75
Jul	161.25	162.00	162.00	160.00	160.75	161.00
Aug	163.50	164.00	164.50	162.25	162.25	162.50
Sep	165.50	166.00	165.50	163.25	163.00	164.25
Oct	166.50	167.00	167.00	166.50	166.50	167.00
Nov	168.00	170.00	170.50	168.00	167.75	168.00
Dec	168.75	169.00	170.25	167.00	168.50	169.25
Volume: 8,071 lots of 100 tons.						

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	2,550	2,515	2,520	2,531	—34
Aug	2,510	2,500	2,510	2,513	—25
Oct	2,355	N.T.	2,345	2,353	—34
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,280	2,290	—37
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,240	2,260	—50
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,240	2,260	—50

Est. vol.: 1,807 lots of 50 tons. previous : 1370 lots.
Open interest : 18,806.
Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1591.00	1593.00	1597.00	1602.00
Forward	1584.00	1585.00	1587.00	1588.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1670.00	1672.00	1700.00	1702.00
Forward	1609.00	1612.00	1630.00	1631.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	525.00	530.00	488.00	493.00
Forward	495.00	496.00	476.00	477.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	9008.00	9050.00	9000.00	9050.00
Forward	8850.00	8860.00	8860.00	8875.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6696.00	6698.00	6675.00	6695.00
Forward	6785.00	6790.00	6750.00	6760.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1680.00	1690.00	1590.00	1600.00
Forward	1600.00	1605.00	1540.00	1545.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.73	0.73
Coffee, lb	0.83	0.83
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.3489	1.3489
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	4.99	4.94
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	101.00	101.00
Tin, lb	4.017	4.0317
Zinc, lb	0.83	0.83

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Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE April 3

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Apr	May	Jun	Puts—Last Apr	May	Jun
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	74	r	r	r	r	r	0.98
76.13	75	r	r	r	0.19	0.86	r
76.13	76	0.34	0.80	r	r	1.22	1.96
76.13	77	0.17	r	0.70	r	r	
500,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
76.13	78	r	0.23	r	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	152½	r	r	r	r	r	0.60
163.56	155	r	r	r	r	r	1.00
163.56	160	r	r	r	r	1.30	r
163.56	162½	1.63	r	r	2.90	0.90	2.40
163.56	165	0.37	1.17	r	r	r	r
163.56	172½	r	r	r	0.35	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
163.56	162½	1.51	2.20	r	r	r	r
163.56	167½	0.13	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	84	r	r	r	r	0.13	0.34
85.76	84½	1.21	r	1.22	r	0.21	r
85.76	85	0.70	r	0.72	r	r	0.71
85.76	85½	r	r	r	r	0.60	1.10
85.76	86	0.13	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	84	r	r	r	r	r	0.35
85.76	84½	r	r	r	r	0.20	r
85.76	85	r	r	r	r	r	0.74
85.76	85½	r	r	r	r	0.61	r
85.76	86	r	0.20	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	55	r	r	r	r	r	0.14
58.82	56	r	r	r	0.02	r	r
58.82	57	r	r	r	r	0.19	0.46
58.82	57½	r	r	r	s	r	0.31
58.82	58	r	r	r	0.12	0.42	0.74
58.82	58½	0.63	0.93	s	0.26	0.63	
58.82	59	0.33	0.72	r	0.45	0.83	r
58.82	59½	r	0.50	s	r	r	
58.82	60	r	0.36	0.66	r	r	r
58.82	61	0.02	r	0.41	r	r	r
58.82	63	r	r	0.12	r	r	
250,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
Franc	17½	1.08	r	r	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	60	s	r	r	s	0.19	0.37
62.72	60½	r	r	s	r	0.28	
62.72	61	r	r	r	0.10	0.36	r
62.72	61½	r	r	s	0.29	r	
62.72	62	r	r	r	0.31	0.63	0.78
62.72	62½	r	r	s	0.32	r	
62.72	63	0.49	r	1.32	0.68	1.06	1.22
62.72	63½	0.46	r	s	r	r	
62.72	64	0.20	0.61	0.83	r	1.66	r
62.72	64½	0.13	0.42	s	r	r	
62.72	65	0.10	0.30	0.50	r	r	r
62.72	66	0.03	r	0.37	r	r	3.19
62.72	66½	r	0.16	s	r	r	
62.72	67	0.03	r	0.24	r	r	r
62.72	69	r	r	0.09	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	63	r	r	r	r	0.06	r
64.51	64	r	r	r	0.01	0.15	r
64.51	65	r	r	r	0.07	r	r
64.51	66	r	r	1.50	0.24	0.68	1.12
64.51	66½	0.48	r	s	r	r	
64.51	67	0.31	r	r	r	r	r
64.51	67½	0.14	r	s	r	r	
64.51	69	r	0.17	r	r	r	r
64.51	70	r	r	0.25	r	r	
64.51	71	r	r	0.15	r	r	

Total call vol. 25,951 Call open int. 315,139
Total put vol. 28,284 Put open int. 320,529
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

S&P 100 Index Options

April 3

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
280	—	—	—	—	⅛	1	—	—
285	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	—	—
290	31⅛	—	—	—	⅛	1⅞	2⅝	—
295	—	—	—	—	⅞	2	3⅜	—
300	25¾	28	—	31	⅜	2½	4⅜	5⅜
305	19⅞	24¼	25	—	⅝	3⅜	5⅛	—
310	16⅛	17⅝	20⅛	—	1¼	4	6⅛	8
315	12⅝	15	—	—	1⅞	5⅝	7	—
320	9¼	12	13⅝	18¼	3⅛	6⅞	8⅞	11
325	5	8⅝	10⅞	—	4⅝	8⅞	10⅞	—
330	2⅝	5½	8⅝	10	7½	11	13⅛	15⅝
335	1⅛	3⅛	6	—	12½	13⅛	15	—
340	⅜	1⅞	4	6⅛	17	—	—	21⅝
345	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
350	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total volume 143,880; total open int. 398,054
Puts: total volume 108,493; total open int. 471,764
S&P 100 index:
High 324.14 low 319.46 close 324.06 +4.55
Source: CBOE.

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1071	433
Declined	430	1122
Unchanged	469	434
Total Issues	1970	1989
New Highs	30	6
New Lows	40	62

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	321	165
Declined	231	405
Unchanged	253	252
Total Issues	805	822
New Highs	18	19
New Lows	21	16

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,176	662
Declined	756	1,321
Unchanged	2,391	2,339
Total Issues	4,323	4,322

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Apr. 2	276,750	435,719	18,250
Mar. 30	251,136	461,597	18,349
Mar. 29	242,488	402,722	11,838
Mar. 28	356,546	438,930	21,427
Mar. 27	351,065	436,482	4,744

*Included in the sales figures

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
Sahara Casino Ptrs	-	.28	5-15	5-1
SPECIAL STOCK				
Fst Natl Bank Corp		.5 PC	5-16	4-18
STOCK SPLIT				
American Travellers Corp — 2-for-1				
USUAL				
Acme-Cleveland	Q	.10	5-18	5-4
Athey Products	-	.10	5-14	4-30
Central Vermont PS	Q	.51	5-15	4-30
Delmarva Pwr Lght	Q	.38½	4-30	4-11
Gibraltar Mines	Q	.20	9-29	9-15
Glatfelter (PH) Co	Q	.25	5-14	4-16
National City Corp	Q	.47	5-1	4-17
Nevada Power Co	Q	.39	5-1	4-12
Noland Co	Q	.11	4-26	4-13
Oxford Industrs	Q	.12½	6-1	5-15
RAC Income Fund	M	.10	4-30	4-12
Sterling Chemicals	Q	.25	4-25	4-16
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16½	5-1	4-16
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16½	6-1	5-15
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16½	7-2	6-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Apr	May	Puts-Settle Jun	Apr	May
125,000 marks, cents per mark						
57	2.23	1.87	2.00	0.37	0.01	0.15
58	1.54	0.90	1.21	0.69	0.04	0.36
59	0.99	0.17	0.62	1.13	0.31	0.76
60	0.61	0.02	0.27	1.75	1.16	1.41
61	0.36	0.01	0.12	2.48	2.14	—
62	0.21	0.01	0.05	3.32	—	—

Est. total vol.: 8,502
Calls: Mon. vol.: 4,292; open int.: 48,450
Puts: Mon. vol.: 3,803; open int.: 50,417
Source: CME.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2705.63	2747.30	2699.55	2736.71	+ 36.26
Trans	1180.30	1195.23	1176.21	1188.83	+ 9.95
Util	214.16	216.17	213.32	215.54	+ 1.69
Comp	1010.48	1024.47	1007.70	1020.21	+ 11.18

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	399.05	392.84	398.94	+6.10
Transp.	280.03	277.27	279.40	+1.77
Utilities	144.26	142.32	144.11	+1.71
Finance	28.05	27.72	28.05	+0.32
SP 500	343.76	338.70	343.64	+4.94
SP 100	324.16	319.46	324.06	+4.55

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	188.55	186.79	188.55	+2.47
Industrials	229.93	227.63	229.93	+3.32
Transp.	178.04	176.49	178.03	+1.72
Utilities	94.06	93.37	94.06	+0.95
Finance	141.04	139.84	141.04	+1.37

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	437.65	+4.47	439.50	432.33
Industrials	454.20	+5.74	454.81	440.07
Finance	464.64	+0.87	470.16	475.97
Insurance	500.21	+0.45	494.53	507.48
Utilities	615.15	+10.93	623.02	620.86
Banks	364.16	+0.12	371.30	375.90
Transp.	481.89	+4.82	481.01	469.43

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
361.75	359.37	361.65	+2.28

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.65	—0.04
Utilities	91.64	—0.06
Industrials	89.66	—0.02

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	154,310,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	144,564,980
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,710,000
Amex prev. cons. close	14,500,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	134,753,600
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	111,377,400
NYSE volume up	115,465,300
NYSE volume down	24,020,300
Amex volume up	7,857,500
Amex volume down	4,247,000
NASDAQ volume up	n.a.
NASDAQ volume down	n.a.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PhilMr s	25888	40⅞	39¼	40⅞	+1¾
Unocal s	19591	33½	31¾	32	—1⅝
EKodak	15690	40½	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅞
BrMySq	14515	54½	53⅝	54½	+1¼
Amax	14032	28⅛	27¼	27⅝	— ⅜
AT&T	13141	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
ArchD s	12214	23½	22½	23½	+1
GenEl	11650	65	64	65	+1
Schlmb	11471	53¼	52⅛	53¼	+1
Exxon	11213	47¼	46½	47⅛	+ ⅜
Enterqy	10582	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
IBM	10394	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅜
Waste s	10347	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
UCarb	10175	22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
RavID	10052	76⅞	75⅝	76½	+1⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ENSCO	8728	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
FruitL	7028	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
Amdhl	6451	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
SNk 193wt	5539	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
SNk f93wt	5555	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ½
Hlthav n	5008	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
WDigitl	4703	12⅛	11½	12	+ ⅜
EchoBy	4224	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
DowC rt	3794	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
TexAir	3784	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
Dk Nk wt	3020	11½	11	11⅛	— ½
NewLine	2698	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅛
BT Nk wt	2535	25⅛	24⅜	25	— ⅜
Canest	2306	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
SFT 93pwt	2147	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Program Buying Lifts Dow Sharply

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Tuesday but off the highest levels of the day. The rally was fueled by a rebound in Tokyo stocks from a plunge on Monday and by a late wave of computerized program buying.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had fallen 6.76 points on Monday, surged 36.26 to close at 2,736.71.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.47 to 188.55 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.94 to 343.64. The price of an average share jumped 45 cents.

N.Y. Stocks

Advances pounded declines by about a 5-to-2 ratio. Volume was 154.31 million shares, up from 124.36 million shares traded on Monday.

Analysts reported renewed institutional buying, especially of consumer stocks like food and tobacco companies, which fueled the rally in the Dow industrials. These companies, which have relatively stable earnings, were attractive to investors nervous about what first-quarter earnings reports might show.

Late in the session a wave of computerized program buying swept the market, taking prices to session highs and sending the Dow industrials up more than 40 points. But before the close, the blue-chip indicator backed up slightly.

Philip Morris was the most active issue, up 1⅞ to 40⅞, leading the rally in blue-chip consumer stocks. Unocal followed, down 1⅝ to 32, after what were said to be negative comments from analysts. A Merrill Lynch analyst was said to lower his earnings estimate for the company. Other energy stocks rose, however.

Eastman Kodak was third, up 1⅞ to 40⅝.

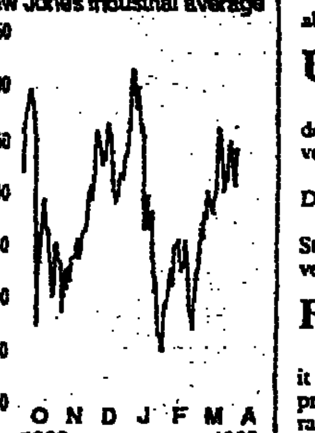
■ Tokyo Bounces Back

Japanese stock prices jumped 2.7 percent on late bargain-hunting Tuesday, partly reversing Monday's steep losses, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

The Nikkei Stock Average rose 757.65 yen to close at 28,759.72 yen.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Shearson's Loss Surprises Analyst

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Gerald Lewinsohn, an analyst of Merrill Lynch & Co., said Tuesday he had pared his 1990 earnings estimate on American Express Co. to $1.20 a share from $1.60.

The company's Shearson Lehman Hutton Holdings Inc. unit disclosed Monday that it will post a loss of as much as $917 million for the first quarter, the largest such deficit in Wall Street history.

Mr. Lewinsohn said that "the operating losses were a little more than expected." American Express's stock slipped 12.5 cents to $25.875.

Icahn Pushes for USX Steel Spinoff

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A group led by the investor Carl Icahn said in a letter to USX Corp. shareholders Tuesday that a proposed spin off of the company's steel operations would be worth $48 a share.

The group is called the USX Shareholders Advisory Committee and a proxy statement accompanying the letter said the members included Mr. Icahn, who owns 13.3 percent of USX stock.

Under the proposal, USX would be separated into two distinct companies. One would hold Marathon Oil Co. and other USX energy and diversified business and on the other a steel company to be known as U.S. Steel Corp., the letter said.

Maybelline Sold for $300 Million

MADISON, New Jersey (Reuters) — Schering-Plough Corp. said Tuesday it will sell its Maybelline cosmetics business to MBP Acquisition Corp. for $300 million cash.

MBP is a newly formed group composed of Platex Family Products Corp., Thomas H. Lee Co. of Boston and certain of its affiliated investment funds, and members of Platex and Maybelline management.

Schering-Plough said that in 1989 it recorded total cosmetics sales of about $300 million, of which most were generated by Maybelline.

U.S. to Sell Japan Frozen Sukiyaki

TOKYO (AP) — A joint venture between Japanese and U.S. meat dealers is to sell beef imported from the United States in freezer-equipped vending machines, a Japanese spokesman company said Tuesday.

Jackson Co., a Japanese meat dealer, and Hamilton Meat Co. of San Diego, California, set up the joint venture in Kobe last month.

Seasoned beef for steak and sukiyaki will be processed in the United States before being imported in frozen vacuum packages for sale in vending machines set up at 1,000 locations in Japan.

Radar Developed for Safer Landings

ORLANDO, Florida (Reuters) — Martin Marietta Corp. said Tuesday it will join the Federal Aviation Administration and Air Force in a program to demonstrate advanced radars for landing aircraft in darkness, rain or fog.

Martin Marietta and three competing companies each got $2 million to define the Synthetic Vision Technology.

Lyonnais Sets 1st Securitized Deal in France

Reuters

PARIS — Credit Lyonnais, a French state-owned bank, launched Tuesday a 1 billion franc ($175 million) note issue backed by consumer loans, the first publicly quoted issue of asset-backed notes in France.

Of the total, 875 million francs will be sold to the public. The remainder is to cover defaults on any of the loans backing the issue, as required by French law.

Although the market for asset-backed securities is huge in the United States and growing in Britain, legislation permitting the repackaging of loans into securities in France was passed only in late 1988.

The 10.20 percent notes, which will mature on Sept. 25, 1993, were priced at 99.46 to yield 10.60 percent. The notes, rated AAA by Moody's Investor Service, are available in units of 10,000 francs.

Dollar Ends Mixed in Thin Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed against other major currencies in thin trading on Tuesday, gaining against the yen but slightly lower against the Deutsche mark, as investors refused to take major positions before the Group of Seven meeting later this week.

The U.S. currency finished at 1.6985 DM, down from 1.7010 DM

Foreign Exchange

at Monday's close, and at 159.70 yen, up from 158.90.

It also closed at 1.5035 Swiss francs, compared with 1.5045 francs, and at 5.7070 French francs, from 5.7190.

The pound rose to $1.6365 from $1.6345.

Despite the market's hesitation, traders said they were not expecting Saturday's meeting of finance ministers and central bank officials of the seven major industrial democracies to produce any major monetary initiatives.

"I think we're in kind of a holding pattern until we see the G-7 meeting on the weekend," said Earl Johnson, a foreign exchange vice president with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. As a result, the dollar was trading in very narrow ranges, he said.

"I think people are staying square in terms of the advent of this G-7," said Françoise Soares-Kemp, a vice president of the Credit Suisse treasury division. "On the one hand people are expecting nothing — but that is the time when people can get caught off-guard."

One main issue facing the Group of Seven is the Japanese yen's weakness against the U.S. dollar. Another is the rate at which East German marks will be converted into Deutsche marks under a reunification plan.

Ms. Soares-Kemp said market participants suspect Japan may be obliged in the lack of Group of Seven assistance to hike its central interest rates again — even though this could wreak further havoc in equity and bond markets.

"The Japanese really are on their own as far as stemming the decline of the yen," she commented.

The price of gold moved higher in New York, finishing at $375.75 an ounce, up $5.50. But the metal's sharp opening gains were pared by light profit-taking, traders said.

Gold soared early, scoring gains of over $7.00 an ounce, on buying tied to indications that the same Middle Eastern interests who sent gold prices to fresh six-month lows last week were buying back their positions.

"Technically, gold was largely oversold and in need of a correction, traders said.

In London earlier, the dollar ended lower in quiet trading, consolidating its recent gains.

The U.S. currency finished at 1.6997 DM, down from 1.7017 DM, and at 158.70 yen, compared with 159.65 yen. It also slipped to 1.5022 Swiss francs from 1.5055 francs, and to 5.7075 French francs from 5.7209 francs.

The pound rose to $1.6360 from $1.6300. *(Reuters, UPI)*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.6997	1.7017
Pound sterling	1.6360	1.6300
Japanese yen	158.70	159.65
Swiss franc	1.5022	1.5055
French franc	5.7075	5.7209

Source : Reuters

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press April 3

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
4.32	3.47	May	3.56	3.61¾	3.55½	3.61½	+.05¾
3.85	3.36	Jul	3.38	3.41¾	3.37½	3.41½	+.03
3.72	3.43	Sep	3.44¾	3.47¾	3.44¾	3.47¾	+.03¼
3.80	3.55	Dec	3.56½	3.60	3.56½	3.60	+.03
3.85	3.62¼	Mar	3.62½	3.65	3.62½	3.65	+.02
3.72	3.57	May	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.56	—.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,760					
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,490 off 2,556							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel							
2.89½	2.30	May	2.63½	2.66½	2.62¾	2.66½	+.03
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.65¾	2.69¾	2.65¾	2.69½	+.02¾
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.60¾	2.63½	2.60¼	2.63¼	+.02¼
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.57¾	2.60¾	2.57¼	2.60½	+.02¼
2.66	2.41	Mar	2.63½	2.66½	2.62¾	2.66½	+.02½
2.68¾	2.49¾	May	2.66	2.69	2.66	2.68¾	+.02¾
2.70	2.63	Jul	2.68½	2.71	2.68½	2.71	+.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 63,774					
Prev. Day Open Int.240,026 up 7,062							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.78	5.46¼	May	5.85	5.87½	5.81½	5.86	+.01
7.31	5.78	Jul	5.98	6.00¾	5.95	5.99½	+.01½
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.03¾	6.05½	6.00	6.04½	+.02
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.03½	6.05¾	6.00½	6.04½	+.01½
6.60	5.64½	Nov	6.09½	6.12¼	6.06½	6.11¼	+.02
6.38½	5.87	Jan	6.20	6.23	6.17½	6.22¼	+.02¾
6.48	5.65¾	Mar	6.29¾	6.33	6.28	6.32½	+.03
6.53	6.14½	May	6.38	6.39½	6.35	6.39¼	+.03¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 37,879					
Prev. Day Open Int.117,188 up 334							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
230.50	163.00	May	169.80	170.50	168.50	169.30	—.40
208.00	167.80	Jul	173.80	174.70	172.70	173.70	—.40
188.00	170.10	Aug	175.80	176.30	174.90	175.90	—.50
188.00	171.50	Sep	177.80	178.30	177.00	177.70	—.50
188.50	173.00	Oct	180.50	180.50	178.70	179.30	—.30
190.50	174.00	Dec	183.00	183.70	182.00	183.10	—.30
189.30	178.00	Jan	184.00	184.80	184.00	184.80	—1.00
194.50	181.00	Mar	189.00	189.00	187.00	190.70	—.30
195.00	188.00	May				192.50	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,343					
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,596 up 706							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
26.05	19.20	May	21.77	21.89	21.56	21.87	+.19
25.80	19.50	Jul	21.88	21.99	21.68	21.98	+.11
23.90	19.50	Aug	21.78	21.85	21.62	21.85	+.07
22.35	19.50	Sep	21.58	21.65	21.45	21.62	+.05
22.20	19.65	Oct	21.30	21.30	21.20	21.30	—.02
22.05	19.75	Dec	21.21	21.25	21.10	21.23	—.04
21.90	19.81	Jan	21.10	21.15	21.05	21.10	—.06
21.65	19.82	Mar	21.10	21.10	21.05	21.05	—.05
21.30	20.15	May				20.82	—.08
		Jul				20.82	—.08
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,566					
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,512 up 668							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.67	70.80	Apr	78.45	78.90	78.52	78.60	
73.45	69.75	Jun	73.37	73.70	73.07	73.10	—.25
73.05	69.12	Aug	72.80	72.82	72.25	72.27	—.38
74.60	68.30	Oct	74.45	74.45	73.90	73.95	—.38
74.85	71.00	Dec	74.50	74.60	74.10	74.15	—.37
74.95	72.50	Feb	74.58	74.65	74.30	74.30	—.22
75.00	74.15	Apr				74.60	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,546					
Prev. Day Open Int.101,767 up 210							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
83.07	76.90	Apr	82.75	82.95	82.55	82.60	—.02
82.82	78.60	May	82.00	82.10	81.50	81.52	—.28
82.75	78.50	Aug	82.00	82.15	81.55	81.62	—.23
82.25	78.80	Sep	81.75	81.95	81.57	81.57	—.28
82.20	78.20	Oct	81.80	81.95	81.55	81.60	—.22
82.30	79.00	Nov	82.00	82.15	81.90	81.90	—.30
82.25	79.75	Jan	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	—.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,345					
Prev. Day Open Int. 12,823 off 643							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
54.45	39.40	Apr	54.35	54.95	54.35	54.72	+.45
58.50	44.25	Jun	58.55	58.92	58.22	58.42	—.05
57.90	44.95	Jul	58.00	58.50	57.80	57.87	+.05
56.05	43.70	Aug	56.50	56.80	56.05	56.17	+.12
50.10	40.80	Oct	50.85	50.85	50.45	50.57	+.47
50.15	44.25	Dec	50.35	50.70	50.20	50.50	+.35
49.40	45.25	Feb	49.40	49.50	49.25	49.45	+.05
46.80	45.15	Apr	47.00	47.00	46.70	46.70	—.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,152					
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,124 up 225							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.75	39.50	May	55.85	56.75	54.90	55.00	—.57
61.90	39.95	Jul	56.80	57.25	55.50	55.57	—.53
60.00	39.20	Aug	55.20	55.80	54.32	54.40	—.25
63.40	48.07	Feb	59.80	60.10	59.20	59.42	+.10
59.40	50.30	Mar	59.20	59.20	59.20	59.40	+.20
58.00	57.00	May	59.72	59.72	59.70	59.70	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,293					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,642 up 618							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
124.50	72.75	May	91.25	92.25	90.60	92.03	+.58
132.25	74.85	Jul	92.75	94.00	92.40	93.84	+.48
120.00	77.25	Sep	94.70	95.70	94.25	95.59	+.71
109.50	81.00	Dec	97.00	97.50	96.90	97.50	+.48
116.75	83.00	Mar				99.83	+1.33
123.00	91.25	May				100.75	+.25
110.00	92.75	Jul				103.50	+.50
		Sep				104.00	+.50
Est. Sales 3,528		Prev. Sales 3,554					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
16.28	9.20	May	15.14	15.38	15.14	15.25	+.16
16.10	10.55	Jul	15.30	15.46	15.24	15.33	+.09
15.56	10.40	Oct	15.04	15.10	14.95	15.06	+.04
14.35	12.10	Mar	14.05	14.12	13.97	14.03	+.01
14.21	13.00	May	13.95	13.95	13.90	13.93	
14.08	13.15	Jul	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.86	—.02
Est. Sales 31,972		Prev. Sales 30,910					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1465	925	May	1189	1230	1187	1215	+52
1380	921	Jul	1204	1244	1204	1227	+50
1400	941	Sep	1219	1254	1219	1239	+48
1395	965	Dec	1228	1268	1228	1252	+48
1380	985	Mar	1248	1281	1248	1272	+48
1260	1000	May				1291	+48
1280	1060	Jul	1290	1303	1290	1300	+48
Est. Sales 9,954		Prev. Sales 4,428					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
205.85	122.50	May	202.00	202.00	200.60	201.40	+.30
205.50	123.00	Jul	197.90	198.00	197.00	197.50	+.10
202.00	123.50	Sep	191.50	191.50	190.25	191.05	—.95
199.50	124.00	Nov	183.50	183.75	183.50	184.00	+.50
191.00	125.00	Jan	178.50	178.75	178.50	179.00	+.50

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
190.50	170.50	Mar	176.50	177.00	176.50	178.25	+1.25
190.00	171.75	May				178.25	+1.25
		Jul				178.25	+1.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
127.60	95.00	Apr	126.00	127.50	125.40	127.40	+2.50
123.40	94.50	May	122.80	125.00	121.50	124.85	+3.95
119.00	95.20	Jun	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.35	+4.05
117.10	93.25	Jul	113.25	117.80	113.00	116.25	+3.30
111.00	95.00	Aug				113.85	+3.55
113.30	92.50	Sep	109.40	111.50	109.00	111.50	+3.75
109.00	94.50	Oct				109.85	+3.75
101.70	94.50	Nov				108.15	+3.70
110.00	91.50	Dec	106.00	105.70	104.60	106.75	+3.70
102.50	94.00	Jan				105.95	+3.75
		Feb				105.05	+3.75
106.00	92.30	Mar	102.50	102.50	102.50	104.20	+3.75
103.25	97.00	May	102.00	102.00	101.90	102.50	+3.85
		Jul				101.20	+3.85
		Sep				100.50	+3.85
		Dec				99.90	+3.80
		Jan				99.70	+3.80
Est.Sales 9,500		Prev.Sales 9,398	Prev.Day Open Int.				Chg. unch
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Apr				74.25	
75.00	65.00	May				74.25	
		Jun				73.95	
95.50	66.00	Jul				74.25	
74.50	74.50	Sep				74.25	
		Dec				74.25	
		Jan				74.25	
		Mar				74.25	
		May				74.25	
		Jul				74.25	
		Sep				74.25	
		Dec				74.25	
		Jan				74.25	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
536.0	493.0	Apr	500.0	500.0	499.0	500.7	+6.1
918.0	490.0	May	501.0	504.5	500.0	503.8	+6.0
		Jun				507.9	+6.0
761.5	500.0	Jul	510.0	512.5	509.8	512.1	+6.1
760.0	511.0	Sep	519.0	520.5	519.0	520.7	+6.2
742.0	522.0	Dec	530.0	533.0	528.5	532.2	+6.3
688.0	549.0	Jan				535.7	+6.3
665.0	533.0	Mar	540.5	542.4	540.5	543.7	+6.4
647.0	542.0	May	551.5	552.0	550.0	551.7	+6.4
667.5	550.0	Jul				559.9	+6.4
654.0	560.0	Sep	569.5	569.5	569.5	568.5	+6.4
623.5	571.0	Dec	579.5	581.0	579.5	580.9	+6.4
		Jan				584.8	+6.4
Est. Sales 8,500		Prev. Sales 5,047					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
557.50	468.00	Apr	477.00	477.00	473.00	475.00	+4.40
556.00	475.50	Jul	483.50	484.50	481.50	483.00	+4.90
560.50	481.00	Oct	488.00	489.00	488.00	488.10	+4.90
551.00	488.00	Jan	493.00	493.00	493.00	493.60	+4.90
554.50	493.60	Apr				499.10	+4.90
Est. Sales 2,038		Prev. Sales 2,795					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
175.00	126.50	Jun	129.50	130.25	129.30	129.95	+.65
149.50	128.00	Sep	131.00	132.00	131.00	131.70	+.65
147.00	129.75	Dec	133.80	133.80	133.80	133.45	+.65
143.00	123.25	Mar				135.20	+.65
Est. Sales 233		Prev. Sales 241					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
525.80	362.50	Apr	378.00	378.50	374.30	375.30	+5.50
375.10	371.30	May				377.40	+5.30
497.00	367.00	Jun	382.00	382.40	378.50	380.10	+5.60
487.00	372.00	Aug	386.00	387.00	383.50	383.80	+5.80
472.00	380.00	Oct	390.50	391.50	389.00	389.70	+5.90
455.50	381.50	Dec	395.00	396.00	393.50	394.40	+5.90
457.50	389.00	Feb	400.00	400.00	400.00	399.20	+5.90
460.00	397.80	Apr				403.80	+5.90
466.20	402.50	Jun	406.50	406.50	406.50	408.80	+5.90
468.00	389.30	Aug				413.70	+5.90
476.00	414.50	Oct				418.90	+5.90
483.00	415.00	Dec	424.00	424.00	424.00	424.10	+5.90
		Feb				429.40	+5.90
Est. Sales 30,000		Prev. Sales 17,472					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.45	91.10	Jun	92.32	92.34	92.29	92.32	
93.45	91.28	Sep	92.27	92.27	92.25	92.26	—.01
93.32	91.99	Dec				92.16	+.03
93.20	92.00	Mar				92.10	
92.70	91.82	Jun	92.08	92.08	92.02	92.02	+.04
Est. Sales 2,573		Prev. Sales 9,876					
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,762 up 1,224							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-6	94-25	Jun	95-17	95-27	95-15	95-20	+4
100-14	94-23	Sep	95-14	95-21	95-15	95-17	+3
96-27	95-10	Dec				95-13	+3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,769					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,791 off 1,523							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-15	75	Jun	92-2	92-8	91-29	92-6	+9
100-4	79-1	Sep	91-25	92-1	91-22	91-31	+8
99-24	80	Dec	91-23	91-23	91-19	91-26	+8
99-12	79-21	Mar	91-21	91-22	91-17	91-22	+8
99-4	82-18	Jun	91-16	91-17	91-12	91-17	+8
99-5	86-4	Sep				91-12	+7
98-20	88-18	Dec				91-7	+7
98-13	90-27	Mar				91-2	+7
97-19	90-20	Jun				90-29	+7
92-12	91-4	Sep				90-24	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 157,078					
Prev. Day Open Int.267,582 off 2,481							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-13	87-2	Jun	90-1	90-10	90	90-4	+6
95-11	88-26	Sep	89-10	89-12	89-6	89-10	+5
		Dec				89-6	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,584					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,146 off 77							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.45	88.82	Jun	91.33	91.36	91.32	91.35	+.02
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.22	91.25	91.21	91.24	+.02
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.07	91.09	91.06	91.08	+.03
92.01	89.96	Mar	90.98	91.00	90.96	91.00	+.03
91.85	89.91	Jun	90.88	90.90	90.86	90.89	+.02
91.83	90.04	Sep	90.85	90.87	90.84	90.87	+.02
91.78	90.04	Dec	90.76	90.78	90.76	90.79	+.03
91.82	90.09	Mar	90.80	90.81	90.79	90.82	+.02
91.76	90.48	Jun	90.76	90.77	90.67	90.77	+.01
91.72	90.46	Sep	90.72	90.73	90.72	90.74	+.01
91.53	90.58	Dec	90.64	90.65	90.63	90.66	+.01
91.65	90.59	Mar	90.72	90.70	90.67	90.69	+.01
91.51	90.63	Jun	90.67	90.68	90.67	90.69	+.01
91.47	90.58	Sep	90.67	90.67	90.65	90.68	+.01
91.37	90.54	Dec	90.60	90.62	90.60	90.63	+.01
90.77	90.63	Mar	90.67	90.67	90.65	90.67	+.01
Est. Sales 59,996		Prev. Sales 81,396					
Prev. Day Open Int.603,731 up 3,259							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.6822	1.4400	Jun	1.6108	1.6172	1.6092	1.6148	
1.7700	1.5290	Sep	1.5856	1.5900	1.5846	1.5904	
Est. Sales 5,925		Prev. Sales 11,465					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8521	.8088	Jun	.8473	.8492	.8470	.8491	+18
.8468	.8073	Sep	.8383	.8396	.8381	.8394	+18
.8420	.8050	Dec	.8300	.8323	.8300	.8314	+18
.8365	.7990	Mar	.8220	.8255	.8220	.8235	+18
.8399	.7995	Jun				.8163	+18
Est. Sales 2,791		Prev. Sales 2,310					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,460 up 503							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6060	.5057	Jun	.5881	.5897	.5876	.5886	+2
.6050	.5525	Sep	.5883	.5897	.5880	.5887	+2
.6018	.5769	Dec	.5884	.5884	.5884	.5886	+2
.6025	.5820	Mar				.5883	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 26,304					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,448 off 1,361							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007530	.006269	Jun	.006325	.006334	.006282	.006289	—24
.007390	.006289	Sep	.006344	.006345	.006300	.006305	—25
.007080	.006312	Dec	.006325	.006325	.006325	.006322	—26
.006605	.006340	Mar	.006350	.006350	.006350	.006343	—27
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,458					
Prev. Day Open Int. 70,600 up 2,534							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6789	.5858	Jun	.6646	.6658	.6637	.6645	—2
.6750	.6050	Sep	.6649	.6649	.6649	.6641	—5
.6750	.5600	Dec	.6652	.6652	.6635	.6637	—7
.6660	.6500	Mar				.6647	—7
Est. Sales 16,078		Prev. Sales 15,478					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,156 off 1,537							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
205.90	188.00	May	196.40	196.40	194.80	195.10	—1.50
205.00	177.50	Jul	198.40	198.40	197.50	198.00	—.70
204.80	192.00	Sep	198.00	198.00	197.50	198.00	—.10
200.00	189.90	Nov	196.00	196.40	195.90	196.30	+.10
201.30	186.30	Jan	198.00	198.10	197.30	197.80	+.30
202.30	191.00	Mar	197.50	197.50	197.50	198.00	+.50
197.50	197.50	May				198.00	+.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 810					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,185 up 114							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.85	55.90	May	73.82	74.05	73.35	74.01	—.15
78.70	62.70	Jul	73.30	73.39	72.88	73.37	—.13
72.20	63.95	Oct	66.88	66.90	66.45	66.90	—.20
69.20	62.80	Dec	65.20	65.28	64.85	65.12	—.32
68.45	63.82	Mar	66.17	66.17	66.00	66.08	—.37
67.57	64.40	May	66.55	66.60	66.55	66.45	—.25
77.40	65.67	Jul	66.69	66.69	66.69	66.53	—.24
Est. Sales 4,500		Prev. Sales 1,200					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
59.50	44.50	May	55.40	55.95	55.02	55.60	+.37
57.70	44.90	Jun	54.70	54.90	54.28	54.58	—.01
57.20	46.80	Jul	54.65	54.70	54.20	54.50	+.10
57.40	47.80	Aug	55.25	55.25	55.00	55.10	+.05
58.00	48.00	Sep	56.45	56.60	56.25	56.40	+.15
58.50	52.00	Oct	57.10	57.25	57.00	57.25	+.20
59.40	51.80	Nov	57.80	57.90	57.80	57.90	+.10
60.15	52.85	Dec	58.40	58.70	58.50	58.60	+.05
60.40	55.00	Jan	58.85	59.00	58.75	58.95	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,018					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
22.27	16.20	May	20.48	20.55	20.29	20.31	—.17
22.05	16.50	Jun	20.89	20.90	20.60	20.63	—.17
21.80	16.60	Jul	21.06	22.18	20.87	20.83	—.15
21.63	16.39	Aug	21.18	21.18	20.90	20.89	—.14
21.52	16.50	Sep	21.20	21.28	20.91	20.95	—.10
21.46	16.50	Oct	20.98	21.09	20.92	20.93	—.11
21.48	17.30	Nov	20.98	21.04	20.90	20.93	—.10
21.50	12.80	Dec	21.18	21.20	20.86	20.86	—.14
21.45	17.87	Jan	21.05	21.05	20.85	20.85	—.13
21.35	18.15	Feb	20.88	20.88	20.84	20.86	—.10
21.43	18.40	Mar	20.92	20.92	20.92	20.92	—.07
21.55	18.03	Apr	20.85	20.85	20.79	20.79	—.11
21.45	18.03	May	20.85	20.85	20.83	20.83	—.04
21.45	17.08	Jul	20.79	20.79	20.79	20.79	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 65,017					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
373.30	324.70	Jun	342.30	347.90	342.05	347.35	+5.45
372.50	329.00	Sep	347.00	352.60	347.00	352.10	+5.40
354.55	333.50	Dec	356.00	356.90	355.75	356.75	+5.60
Est. Sales 5,306		Prev. Sales 40,169					
Prev. Day Open Int.115,830 up 2,068							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
317.30	267.00	Jun	280.20	285.30	279.80	285.30	+5.30
290.75	275.40	Sep	283.90	285.10	283.90	289.45	+5.30
281.00	279.30	Dec				293.65	+5.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 154					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,526 off 16							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
205.45	179.00	Jun	188.00	191.00	187.85	190.95	+3.05
209.00	181.00	Sep	190.25	193.40	190.25	193.25	+3.00
206.50	185.75	Dec	192.75	192.75	192.75	195.55	+2.95
196.00	193.15	Mar				197.85	+2.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,669					
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,148.60 f	1,150.60 f
Reuters	1,716.50	N.A.
D.J. Futures	133.52	132.42
Com. Research	239.89	238.37

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse April 3

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Bank	39.30	38.90
ACF Holding	38.70	35.50
Aegon	112.80	111.30
Ahold	120.40	127
Akzo	129.50	128
AMEV	38.20	N.Q.
A'Dam Rubber	5.40	5.45
Amro Bank	78.50	78.30
Bols	142.50	159.50
Buhrmann Tett	82.70	81
BVG	22	22
Center Parcs	49	48.80
CSM	80.10	79.20
DAF	34.80	32.40
DSM	119.60	117.40
Elsevier	81.20	80.10
Fokker	40.80	40.10
Gist-Brocades	29	28.60
Heineken	113.90	111.80
Hoogovens	80.60	79.40
Hunter Douglas	95	95.40
IHC Caland	43.50	42.50
Inter Mueller	94	93
KLM	35.70	35
KNP	42.10	42.10
Nat Neder	74.90	73.60
Nedlloyd	99.30	98.30
NMB Bank	52.40	51.80
Oce Grinten	298	288
Pakhoed	169	171
Philips	42.60	42.30
Robeco	98	97.10
Rodamco	79.90	79.70
Rolinco	94.20	93.60
Rorento	57.90	57.90
Royal Dutch	145.50	143.20
Unilever	148.90	147.50
Von Ommeren	39.70	39.30
VMF Stork	49.60	49.20
VNU	102.10	102.40
Wessanen	64.60	63.60
Wolters/Kluwer	48.80	48.80
CBS Gen'l trend index : 115.70		
Previous : 114.40		
Brussels		
AG Fin	10500	11475
Arbed	4950	5100
Bekaert	15550	15750
Cockerill	205	206
Cobepa	5610	5650
Delhaize	5480	5560
EBES	4240	4185
GB-Inno-BM	1258	1258
GBL	3890	3980
Gevaert	8460	8440
Hoboken	N.Q.	—
Intercom	3425	3425
Kredietbank	3795	3800
Petrofina	11350	11250
Royal Belge	3830	3838
Soc Gen Bque	4840	4840
Soc Gen (reserv)	3270	3270
Sofina	13225	13225
Solvay	13650	13650
Tractebel	8990	8990
UCB	19725	19725
Unerg Ps	2530	2530
Current Stock Index : 6147.25		
Previous : 6134.64		
Frankfurt		
AEG	333	329
Allianz Hold	2572	2533
Altana	488	487.50
Asko	770	750
BASF	313.20	308.50
Bayer	319.50	313.10
Bay. Hypo bank	428.50	428
Bay Vereinsbk	386	380.20
BBC	643	618
BHF Bank	507	510
BMW	613.50	601
Commerzbank	302.50	297.20
Continental	306	298
Daimler Benz	936	922
Degussa	583	564
Dt Babcock	242.80	235
Deutsche Bank	815.50	809.50
Douglas	835	825
Dresdner Bank	436.50	428.50
Feldmuehle	531	525
Harpener	486	475
Henkel	658	655
Hochtief	1584	1436
Hoechst	309	306
Hoesch	352.50	348.50
Holzmann	1668	1485
Horten	337	326
Kali Salz	480	456
Karstadt	723	692
Kaufhof	717	683
KHD	271	267
Kloeckner Werke	283.80	278.50
Krupp Stahl	418	380
Linde	1015	996
Lufthansa	278.50	212
MAN	545	530
Mannesmann	407.90	397
Metallgesell	678	670
Muench Rueck	2300	2325
Nixdorf	347	330.80
PKI	550	550.50
Porsche	1075	1060
Preussag	480.20	482.70
PWA	356	346
RWE	499.20	480
Rheinmetall	413	395
Schering	890.80	884.50
SEL	421	418.50
Siemens	800.60	789.50
Thyssen	325	319.50
Varta	448	432
Veba	468	460.50
VEW	243	237
Viag	438.80	428
Volkswagen	614	602
Wella	809.50	800.50
DAX index : 1968.52		
Previous : 1931.30		
FAZ index : 838.92		
Previous : N.Q.		
Helsinki		
Amer A	148	148
Enso-Gutzeit	31	31
K.O.P.	48	48
Kymmene	102	102
Nokia	90	93
Pohjola	N.Q.	—
Stockmann	198	198
United Papers	180	180
Wartsila	420	470
Unitas index : 682.88		
Previous : 617.30		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	13.60	13.50
Cathay Pacific	8.10	8.05
Cavendish Int'l	3.42	3.48
Cheung Kong	11.30	10.70
China Light Pwr	13.10	13.20
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.05	8.65
Hang Lung Dev	5.10	5.05
Hang Seng Bank	24.50	24.60
Henderson Land	7.30	7.25
HK Air Eng.	19.40	19.50
HK China Gas	14.70	14.60
HK Electric	8.95	8.75
HK Land	7.85	7.70
HK Realty Trust	4.95	4.50
HK Shang Bank	7.10	7.85
HK Shang Htls	4.85	4.47
HK Telecomm	5.30	5.35
HK Ferry	5.15	5.10
Hutch Whampoa	9.90	9.80
Hysan Dev	1.22	1.30
Jardine Math.	27.60	27.60
Jardine Str Hld	15.80	15.80
Kowloon Motor	7	6.95
Mandarin Orient	5.95	5.80
Miramar Hotel	4.75	4.60
New World Dev	10.60	10.50
SHK Props	14.20	13.90
Stelux	3.25	3.22
Swire Pac A	15.50	15.30
Tai Cheung Prps	4.02	4
TVE	0.93	0.92
Wharf Hold	7.15	7.15
Wing On Co	7.35	6.80
Winsor Ind.	7.90	7.80
World Int'l	3.60	3.60
Hang Seng Index : 2962.45		
Previous : 2934.76		
London		
Allied Lyons	4.35	4.33
Anglo Am Gld	55.62	53.62
AA Corp	18.87	18.25
Asda-MFI Gp	1.04	1.02
Ass Brit Foods	3.87	3.85
Barclays	5.78	5.78
Bass	9.47	9.34
B.A.T.	7.79	7.65
Blue Circle	2.10	2.10
BOC Group	5.38	5.36
Boots	2.70	2.68
Bowater	4.80	4.75
BAe	5.04	5
BAA	4.03	3.97
Brit Airways	2	2
British Gas	2.08	2.10
BP	3.24	3.22
British Steel	1.42	1.41
Brit Telecom	2.68	2.70
BTR	4.23	4.19
Burmah Oil	5.88	5.88
Cable Wire	5.23	5.22
Cadbury Sch	3.30	3.17
Charter Cons	4.25	4.25
Comm Union	4.52	4.48
Cookson	1.90	1.87
Courtaulds	3.27	3.27
Dalgety	3.62	3.60
De Beers	12.42	12.12
Dixons	1.20	1.20
Driefontein	12.25	11.62
Eurotunnel	5.78	5.45
Fisons	3.40	3.33
Gen Acc F	10.80	10.70
GEC	1.96	1.95
GKN	3.90	3.90
Glaxo	7.92	7.72
Grand Met	5.85	5.53
Gt Univ Stores	13.63	13.63
GRE	2.24	2.20
Guinness	6.72	6.66
Hanson Tr	2.30	2.26
Hawker Sidd	6.02	6
ICI	10.97	10.75
Kingfisher	2.82	2.77
Land Sec	4.94	4.84
Legal Gen Grp	3.78	3.71
Lloyds Bank	2.90	2.97
Lonrho	2.67	2.63
Lucas Ind	6.17	6.13
Marks Sp	1.96	1.95
Maxwell	1.93	1.88
MB Group	1.97	1.99
Midland Bk	3.33	3.33
NatWest	3.50	3.43
Pearson Grp	6.70	6.80
P and O	5.88	5.88
Pilkington	2.84	2.09
Prudential	2.01	1.98
Racal Elec	1.94	1.90
Randfontein $	6.06	5.75
Rank Org	7.42	7.60
Reed Int'l	4.83	4.86
Reuters	11.38	11.03
Rolls Royce	1.80	1.81
Royal Dutch	45.93	46
RTZ	5.32	5.30
Saatchi	1.25	1.27
Sainsbury	2.47	2.49
Sears Holds	0.91	0.91
Shell	4.54	4.47
Siebe	5	4.88
STC	2.45	2.49
Std Chart Bk	5.45	5.45
Storehouse	1.14	1.15
Sun Alliance	2.86	2.88
Tate and Lyle	2.77	2.78
Tesco	1.36	1.35
Thorn EMI	6.57	6.60
T.I. Group	4.45	4.43
Trafalgar Hse	3.24	3.25
THF	2.46	2.45
Ultramar	3.45	3.42
Unilever	6.58	6.55
Utd Biscuits	3.15	3.12
Vickers	2.20	2.16
War Loan 3½	31.37	31.37
Wellcome	7.06	6.97
Woolworth	59	59
F.T. 30 index : 1761.30		
Previous : 1748.10		
F.T.S.E. 100 index : 2240.70		
Previous : 2221.60		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2275	2273
Banco Central	4045	4020
Bco. Santander	3650	3640
Banesto	3030	3010
Dragados	2425	2440
Iberduero	381	380
Telefonica	814	800
S.E. General Index : 348.97		
Previous : 348.17		
Milan		
Banca Comm	4860	4870
Bastogi	352	353
Cigahotels	5390	5390
CIR	5180	5111
Cred Ital	2605	2585
Enimont	1450	1462
Eridania	8790	8700
Ferruzzi Fin.	3018	3000
Ferruzzi Agr.	2570	2581
Fiat SPA	10270	10260
Generali	39350	39500
IFI	26800	26850
Italcem	12800	12850
Italgas	2800	2780
Italmobiliare	206000	205000
Mediobanca	18800	18650
Montedison	1948	1945
NBA	N.Q.	—
Olivetti	6090	5700
Pirelli	2825	2790
RAS	23700	23700
Rinascente	7525	7550
Saipem	3250	3245
SIP	1588	1585
SME	3615	3635
Snia	2590	2580
Standa	33500	33400
Stet	5310	5250
Toro Assi Risp	21800	21800
a: x 100.		
MIB current index : 994		
Previous : 995		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	25⅝	24¾
Bank Montreal	28⅛	28½
Bell Canada	41¼	40⅞
Bombardier A	15½	15
Bombardier B	15⅝	14⅞
Cambior	15⅛	15
Cascades	4.35	4.40
CB Pak	N.Q.	—
Dominion Text A	13	12⅞
Donohue	11⅛	11
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18⅛
Memotec	9⅝	9⅝
Natl Bk Canada	10⅛	10⅜
Noverco	12½	12⅛
Power Corp.	15⅛	15⅞
Provigo	9⅜	9⅜
Quebec Tel	15⅛	15
Quebecor A	12½	12⅜
Quebecor B	18⅝	10⅝
Videotron	13	12⅞
Industrials index : 1633.70		
Previous : 1682.86		
Paris		
Accor	899	870
Air Liquide	673	654
Avions Dassault	500	500
Bancaire (Cie)	610	584
BIC	681	678
Bongrain	2812	2771
Bouygues	617	574
BSN-GD	790	765
Carrefour	3296	3225
Cerus	401.50	400.50
C.G.E.	597	575
Chargeurs	1165	1140
Club Med	640	640
Dumez	971	881
Elf-Aquitaine	648	636
Europe 1	1325	1300
Gen. Eaux	2484	2370
Hachette	405	395
Havas	1569	1540
Imetal	328	318
Lafarge Coppee	392	364.20
Legrand	3580	3500
Oreal (L')	5070	4945
L.V.M.H.	4560	4520
Matra	397	386.40
Merlin Gerin	5190	5040
Michelin	132	131.70
Moulinex	122.20	120.70
Occidentale	838	818
Paribas	671	649
Pernod-Ricard	1175	1169
Perrier	1563	1542
Peugeot	832	826
Printemps (Au)	613	605
Radiotechnique	645	635
Raff. St. Louis	1574	1543
Redoute (La)	3270	3270
Roussel Uclaf	2028	2001
Saint Gobain	585	564
Sanofi	1072	1035
Skis Rossignol	1080	985
Societ. Generale	574	560
Suez	453.20	442.10
Telemecanique	4350	4275
Thomson-CSF	137	135.20
Total	674	665
Valeo	651	655
CAC 40 Index : 1985.55		
Previous : 1947.18		
Saopaulo		
Banco do Brasil	8.50	7
Bradesco	0.45	0.42
Brahma	1.90	1.20
Paranapanema	0.41	0.21
Petrobras	72	59
Vale Rio Doce	35	27
Varig	N.Q.	9
Bovespa index : 9464		
Previous : 7664		
Singapore		
Cerebos	8.05	7.85
City Dev.	3.38	3.32
DBS	12.70	12.70
Fraser Neave	9.40	9.50
Genting	8.30	8.50
Harrisons Plant	1.68	1.67
Haw Par	2.73	2.71
Hume	3.30	3.32
Inchcape	5.70	5.55
Keppel	7.65	7.55
KL Kepong	3.04	3.06
Lum Chang	1.58	1.58
Malayan Banka	8.40	8.75
OCBC	8.80	8.80
OUB	4.50	4.52
OUE	8.75	8.70
Sembawang	7.20	7.30
Shangri-la	10.10	10.70
Sime Darby	2.73	2.78
SIA	13.90	14
S'pore Land	14.70	14.60
S'pore Press	8.30	8.25
Sing Steamship	3.40	3.34
Straits Trading	3.58	3.56
UOB	5.90	5.80
United Overseas	2.06	2.07
Straits Times ind. : 1556.57		
Previous : 1549.73		
Stockholm		
AGA	290	298
Alfa Laval	215	210
Asea	672	670
Astra -A	385	382
Atlas Copco	307	300
Electrolux B	249	249
Ericsson	820	815
Esselte-A	225	225
Handelsbanken	99	99
Pharmacia-A	220	215
Norsk Hydro	201	198
Saab-Scania	259	267
Sandvik	281	280
SCA-A	122	122
S-E Banken	72	71
Skandia Int-A	250	258
Skanska	304	300
SKF	142	140
Stora	275	275
Volvo	359	355
Affaersvaerlden : 1085.90		
Previous : 1079.50		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	1120	1180
Asahi Chemical	800	795
Asahi Glass	1690	1580
Bank of Tokyo	1300	1240
Bridgestone	1390	1300
Canon	1800	1590
Casio	1600	1440
C.Itoh	781	680
Dai Nippon Print	1900	1820
Daiwa House	1900	1860
Daiwa Securities	1430	1300
Fanuc	7480	7100
Fuji Bank	2880	2540
Fuji Photo	4030	3810
Fujitsu	1510	1390
Hitachi	1620	1500
Hitachi Cable	925	960
Honda	1800	1670
Ito Yokado	3480	3600
Japan Air Lines	13700	13500
Kajima	1550	1510
Kansai Power	3000	2930
Kawasaki Steel	490	490
Kirin Brewery	1520	1420
Komatsu	1020	955
Kubota	850	855
Kyocera	7900	7340
Matsu Elec Inds	2240	2090
Matsu Elec Wks	1900	1860
Mitsubishi Bk	3270	3250
Mitsubishi Kasei	631	630
Mitsubishi Elec	970	890
Mitsubishi Hev	820	792
Mitsubishi Corp	1210	1130
Mitsui and Co	831	829
Mitsukoshi	1460	1570
Mitsumi	1150	1140
NEC	2200	2030
NGK Insulators	1350	1270
Nikko Securities	1150	1140
Nippon Kogaku	1490	1370
Nippon Oil	1000	1040
Nippon Steel	592	485
Nippon Yusen	794	745
Nissan	1080	1000
Nomura Sec	2130	2080
NTT (SF)	10382	10144
Olympus Optical	1690	1590
Pioneer	6350	5900
Ricoh	1130	1040
Sanyo Elec	800	765
Sharp	1800	1700
Shimazu	1030	1020
Shinetsu Chem	1490	1440
Sony	8100	7600
Sumitomo Bk	2290	2250
Sumitomo Chem	588	586
Sumi Marine	939	871
Sumitomo Metal	486	480
Taisei Corp	1070	1070
Taisho Marine	930	880
Takeda Chem	1740	1650
TDK	6250	5950
Teijin	665	640
Tokyo Marine	1340	1280
Tokyo Elec Pw	3680	3600
Toppan Printing	1730	1700
Toray Ind.	697	688
Toshiba	1080	1020
Toyota	2320	2170
Yamaichi Sec	1200	1180
Nikkei 225 : 28759		
Previous : 28002		
New index : 2111		
Previous : 2069		
Zurich		
Adia Intl	1505	1490
Alusuisse	1135	1120
Bank Leu	3220	3180
Brown Boveri	5250	5175
Ciba Geigy	2890	2880
CS Holding	2210	2190
Elektrow	3040	3020
Fischer	2040	1960
Interdiscount	4080	4070
Jacobs Suchard	6700	6625
Jelmoli	2050	2040
Landis Gyr	1420	1400
Moevenpick	5225	5225
Nestle	8550	8475
Oerlikon-B	910	890
Pargesa Hld	1590	1570
Roche Holding B	3545	3515
Sandoz	2040	2010
Schindler	5750	5775
Sulzer	425	415
Surveillance	4800	4750
Swissair	1020	1020
SBC	304	[illegible]
Swiss Reinsur	310	306
Swiss Volksbank	1530	1530
Union Bank	3450	3430
Winterthur	3400	3370
Zurich Ins	1880	1835
SBS index : 628.50		
Previous : 616.30		

To Our Readers

Sydney, Johannesburg and Toronto stock prices were not available Tuesday due to computer problems at Agence France-Presse.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW
IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS —WORLDWIDE

هكذا من الاصل

Nordic Firms Will Purchase Chapelle

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB said Tuesday that its subsidiary, Stora News AB, and Finland-based Kymmene Oy will jointly acquire the French newsprint and paper manufacturer Chapelle Darblay SA for 1.32 billion French francs ($230.7 million).

Stora and Kymmene will each own 50 percent of the company, which is the producer of more than half of the French newsprint consumed.

The Scandinavian concerns reached agreement to buy Chapelle from Pinault Group, which is headed by the Breton businessman François Pinault. Mr. Pinault took over Chapelle in 1987.

In the mid-1980s, the French government poured 3.2 billion francs into the financially troubled Chapelle, and it has reportedly required that Mr. Pinault pay back a portion of the capital gain he makes from selling the company.

The acquisition is subject to the approval of French and European Community authorities, Stora said.

The sale of Chapelle is noteworthy because France's previous Socialist government considered French ownership of the paper group extremely important. The attitude change appears to reflect the belief that Chapelle should be allowed to join the wave of mergers that has swept the European paper industry in recent years.

Chapelle includes a newsprint mill and a mill producing lightweight-coated magazine paper, both located in the Rouen area of France. The company has an annual capacity of 350,000 tons of newsprint and 240,000 tons of lightweight-coated paper.

Stora said the European newsprint industry was moving towards production based on recycled paper and that future newsprint centres would be located closer to major consumer markets.

The deal marks the second time in about a year that a foreign interest has bought into the French paper industry. In March 1989, International Paper Co. of the United States bought a 46.09 percent stake in the French paper maker Aussedat-Rey and subsequently took over the concern.

Other big names in the French paper industry that have fallen into foreign hands in recent years include Stracel, Peaudouce, Papeterie Kaysersberg and Papeterie Béghin-Corbehem.

East Germany to Open Its Petroleum Market

Reuters

BERLIN — East Germany is planning to open its petroleum market to Western oil companies as part of its efforts to rebuild its economy.

Plans are underway to inject Western capital in to the state-run fuel company Minol, a company director said Tuesday.

The director, Klaus Eichner, told the ADN news agency that the plans "would allow Western oil companies to supply the domestic market."

East Germany has traditionally imported almost all of its petroleum from the Soviet Union. Plans to rebuild the economy will require huge injections of fresh capital and increased amounts of energy. According to the latest official figures, East Germany imported 20.5 million tons of oil in 1988.

Several West German companies had already expressed an interest in supplying petroleum products and modernizing East Germany's antiquated gasoline stations. Joint ventures with foreign firms on the supply of liquid gas and marine and aviation fuel were also being discussed, Mr. Eichner said.

Mr. Eichner said Minol, which employs 9,500 people, would be turned into a joint-stock company at the end of April, with Western capital involved. He gave no more details.

Minol already runs 1,230 gas stations across East Germany and aims to build 100 more every year.

Lead-free gasoline will also be more readily available soon. That move is crucial because the West German carmaker Volkswagen AG plans to produce a new car in East Germany in a joint venture with the East German IFA auto concern.

East Germans are increasingly buying second-hand Western vehicles rather than the notorious home-produced Trabants.

■ Elf to Buy Assets

BP France said Tuesday it was closing the auction of its exploration and production assets announced last month after receiving a purchase offer from Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, Reuters reported from Paris.

The assets consist of proven reserves estimated at nine million barrels in the Paris basin and in Aquitaine, southern France.

EXECUTIVES: *8 Views on Fitting One Germany Into a United Europe*

(Continued from first finance page)

decade when demography is going to be a problem in terms of getting new skilled workers into the economy, it will give the Germans access to a very skilled work force.

"After the absorption period has gone through, that will put German industry in a very strong position. We will have to run like mad to improve our productivity, our technological base and international presence to compete satisfactorily."

□

Mr. De Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti.

"The real unification in terms of willingness and spirit is a fait accompli. The consequence of this is that we are at a turning point for Europe.

"I think we should negotiate politically with Germany that it is in the best interests of all of the community's partners to speed up the process of European integration before a negative climate appears in other European countries that Germany is too powerful, too arrogant.

"We couldn't be more happy seeing the total and irreversible collapse of communism, ideologically and practically. Communism has failed because it hasn't been able to solve the real problems of those countries in terms of democracy, economic freedom, social structure, consumer satisfaction.

"The real news is that we have to be the ones who will be in charge of solving those problems. The challenge for the Western world, for the capitalistic world and specifically for Western Europe, will be to help solve those problems."

□

Percy Barnevik, the chairman of ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., a Swiss-Swedish company that is Europe's largest electrical engineering group.

"During a short-term transition period, German unification could create some problems, such as higher inflation and, consequently, higher interest rates.

"Medium-term, the reconstruction of East Germany represents enormous business opportunities. We estimate that 600 billion Deutsche marks ($350 billion) will be needed for housing, 40 billion for new power plants, 8 billion for new telephone lines and 100 billion to 150 billion marks to renew the transportation system.

"This means larger markets for both West Germany and the European Community.

"Industry and governments have to act quickly to support East Germany to build an adequate industrial infrastructure. Only this will keep the East Germans there. A mass migration could thus be avoided.

"Environmental issues are a top priority. East Germany urgently needs new equipment to reduce toxic emissions. Its power plants are 35 percent less efficient than those in the West.

"At first, West German companies will be more absorbed with East Germany and thus have to slightly reduce capacity available for other markets.

"At the same time, suppliers from other Eastern European nations will have a harder time supplying East Germany as their trade system changes to hard currency dealings. Product quality will play an increased role.

"In the second phase, the position of West German industry will be improved because of the larger market and better production-sharing possibilities with East Germany. This will create tougher competition for non-German companies.

"There is a real risk that West German interests are, for the moment, somewhat diverted toward East Germany. As a result, some people in Brussels are afraid of a slowdown in the integration process.

"This need not be the case if the other European Community members insist strongly enough. West Germany has the capacity to go both ways at the same time."

□

Michel François-Poncet, the chairman of Compagnie Financière de Paribas, a French banking group.

"German unification is a complex and a not-so-complex situation. East Germany is about 40 percent of West Germany in terms of gross national product, but it's at least 25 percent in terms of population.

"It is one-fifth in terms of productivity ratios. Therefore, you have a set of problems balancing the political emotions and the consequences on East Germany of issues like unemployment.

"German unity will mean a different economic balance in Europe. It will become a country of 80 million people, and the game will not be exactly the same.

"For some French companies, there is already a certain feeling of inferiority. It varies from one company to the next. Unification will create a larger market for industrial companies in Germany; it gives them a more powerful base. French companies will have to maintain their cool and not hesitate to take chances."

□

Jean-Louis Beffa, the chairman of Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, the Paris-based glass and packaging company.

"German unification is a very positive development. It expands the market. It's going to be a new impetus for economic demand.

"When the Common Market was formed, everyone worried about what would happen to French industry as opposed to German industry, but basically it was a positive factor. It will be the same now.

"It will be good for the good companies, whether German or French. The dynamic companies in France are already reacting and signing agreements.

"If all goes quickly and in the right direction, the so-called German question will be solved and we will be in a position to integrate Europe and more quickly.

"I am in favor of not slowing down European integration and support pushing for German reunification within the European Community."

□

Mr. Rudloff, the chairman of Credit Suisse-First Boston.

"If what the Germans have is economic and monetary union, then it will be nothing else than a huge investment program. A lot of money will have to be invested in industrial stock, streets and railways.

"Germany being a first-class borrower, if it starts borrowing heavily, whether for companies or government, it will clearly divert investment money from other areas. What we will see is a competition for capital all around the world.

"All this will happen when monetary policy all over the world is very tight and when there is a huge debt burden out of the 1980s to pay off or refinance. It will create a big competition for savings.

"I'm not talking about East Germany alone, but the entire East, and that includes the Soviet Union. If you divert huge streams of capital to these areas, wherever these funds are diverted from will have to tighten their belts.

"Will unification be inflationary? My answer is no. The Germans have a superb tradition of handling inflation. They are always willing to make the sacrifice to avoid inflation.

"Will it be impetus for growth? Yes. But will that additional growth be negated by less growth in other areas of the world? That could very well be."

□

Cornelis van der Klugt, the chairman of Philips NV, the international electronics group based in the Netherlands.

"German unification is inevitable. It will strengthen Germany, and therefore it will also strengthen the European Community.

"Everyone is hell-bent to make sure that it doesn't slow down European integration. We should never slow down European integration — it's already 30 years late.

"There is no longer an Eastern bloc. Some countries will move fast, like Hungary. Others will move almost as fast, like Czechoslovakia, and then there is the next layer: Poland, the Soviet Union, Romania and Bulgaria, countries that will come later.

"In countries where there is so little and such low purchasing power, the interest for business will be the initial infrastructural projects, which will be done with money from our side."

'Will that additional growth be negated by less growth in other areas of the world? That could very well be.'

Hans-Jörg Rudloff, chairman of Credit Suisse-First Boston.

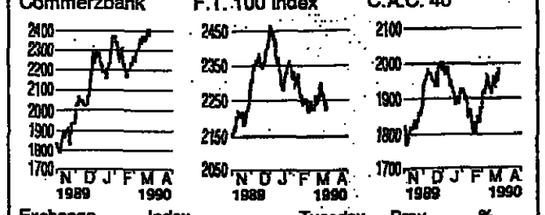
Camera Press

Magnum

'Industry and governments have to act quickly to support East Germany to build an adequate industrial infrastructure.'

Percy Barnevik, chairman of ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS General	115.70	114.40	+1.14
Brussels	Stock Index	N.A.	6134.66	-
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2414.00	2374.80	+1.65
Frankfurt	DAX	1968.33	1931.30	+1.92
Helsinki	UNITAS	602.00	617.10	-2.45
London	Financial Times 30	1761.30	1748.10	+0.76
London	FT-SE 100	2240.70	2221.60	+0.86
Madrid	General Index	248.97	248.17	+0.32
Milan	MIB	994	995	-0.10
Paris	CAC 40	1985.55	1947.18	+1.97
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1085.90	1079.50	+0.59
Zurich	SBS	620.50	616.20	+0.70

Source: AFP International Herald Tribune

Pechiney Profits Up 67%

United Press International

PARIS — The French aluminum and packaging group Pechiney SA, taking advantage of high aluminum prices, strong demand and the integration of American National Can Co., announced Tuesday 3.33 billion francs ($582 million) in 1989 net consolidated profit, a 67 percent increase over the previous year.

Pechiney reported revenue of 88.47 billion francs, a 72 percent increase from the previous year.

The president of the company, Jean Gandois, cautioned that the drop in aluminum prices during the past few months is likely to result in a reduction of operating margins.

Mr. Gandois said that despite the successful financial integration of American National Can and a 10.6 billion franc reduction in Pechiney's debt, the firm did not envisage any major acquisitions in the immediate future.

Mr. Gandois added that any major expansion would necessarily depend on the attitude of the French government, which owns 100 percent of the multinational.

The acquisition in 1988 of American National Can for $1.25 billion was accompanied by a major financial and political scandal that included as yet unproved charges about in insider trading.

Mr. Gandois said the group's results during the current year would depend largely on the price of aluminum and the franc-dollar ratio. He said he expected a drop in the operating margin from the 9.10 billion francs in 1989.

FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Luxembourg, 5 Boulevard de la Foire.
R.C. Luxembourg B 20.095

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on March 29, 1990, it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S. $0.05 (five cents) per share on or after April 23, 1990 to shareholders of record on April 3, 1990 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon No. 4.

Paying Agents: COMPAGNIE FIDUCIAIRE
5, Boulevard de la Foire,
L-1528 LUXEMBOURG.

KREDIETBANK S.A. Luxembourgeoise
43, Boulevard Royal
L-2955 LUXEMBOURG.

GM: *World's Biggest Automaker Picks Stempel as the Successor to Smith*

(Continued from page 1)

costs faster than rebates are going up in North America," said Scott Merlis, an auto-industry analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York. Mr. Merlis said GM must continue to streamline North American automotive capacity, which means "converting some car plants to trucks, combining some car plants." He acknowledged that this could mean further plant closings.

The eventual promotion of Mr. Stempel to chief executive appeared increasingly likely since his appointment as president and chief operating officer in September 1987.

Still, many had wondered if GM would cling to its preference in recent history of choosing leaders — like Mr. Smith and his predecessor, Thomas Murphy — whose backgrounds lay primarily in financial management, rather than engineering.

GM also named Lloyd E. Reuss, 53, as president in charge of North America and component operations on Tuesday.

John F. Smith Jr., 51, was named vice chairman and elected a director. He will continue to oversee international operations. Robert J. Schultz, 59, also was named vice chairman and elected a director. He will continue to oversee GM Hughes Electronics, EDS and the company's technical staffs.

Also reporting to Mr. Stempel as part of the management committee are Robert T. O'Connell, 51, executive vice president in charge of the finance group; and F. Alan Smith, 59, executive vice president in charge of operating and public affairs staffs. William Hoglund, 56, executive vice president in charge of automotive components, power products and defense operations, will report to Mr. Reuss. Mr. Smith also is a director.

Before being named president, Mr. Stempel ran GM's Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac group, and had been general manager of the Pontiac division. He got his start at GM as a chassis designer in 1958 and worked his way through various engineering jobs at Oldsmobile, most notably that of a designer of the 1966 Toronado.

NYSE

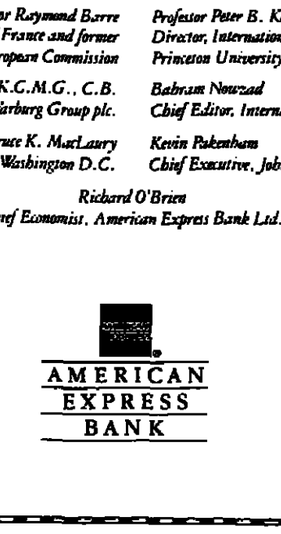
Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

The AMEX® Bank Review AWARDS

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT MARJOLIN



American Express Bank Ltd. is pleased to announce The 1990 AMEX Bank Review Awards. This essay competition offers over US$55,000 for the best 5000-word essays on any subject in international economics of current relevance to financial markets, as judged by the Review's Editors and the Award Committee.

The essay competition, now in its fourth year, is held in memory of the distinguished French economist, Professor Robert Marjolin, the first Secretary General of the OECD, former Vice President of the European Commission, and former Adviser to the Review.

All entries must be written in English and be submitted *no later than June 30th 1990*. To receive an entry form and full terms and conditions of the Awards, all authors must write to the Editors, The AMEX Bank Review, American Express Bank Ltd, 60 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0RR, U.K.

The AMEX Bank Review is the international economics and financial publication of American Express Bank Ltd.

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SECOND PRIZE *US$10,000* THIRD PRIZE *US$5,000*

8 SPECIAL MERIT AWARDS
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Kevin Pakenham, Chief Executive, John Govett & Co. Limited
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AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
		A								
4	2½	ABM G				29	141	3¼	3⅛	3¼
8¾	9	AIM Str	1.14	12.5		28	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	AIM Tel				15	2½	2½	2½	
2¾	½	AM I wt			111	9	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	AOI	.05e	2.1	59	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4	1⅝	ARC				47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
1⅜	⅝	AT&E				55	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
1⅞	⅝	ATTC wt				99	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1½	5¾	ATT				326	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	4⅜	ATT Fd	2.34e	4.3	16	79	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
	4⅜	Ablomd				117	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
5¼	5¾	AckCm n				5	9⅞	10	10	
5¼	4	AcmeU				177	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	2	Action				2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
2⅝	12¾	Acton			7	61	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1⅜	AdmRs			3	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4¾	4⅝	AdvMed			11	96	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7¾	3⅝	AdvM pf	1.00	14.8		313	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	15⅛	ArWat n				86	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29½	14	AirExp				484u	22⅝	21	22⅛	+ 1⅛
13	8⅜	Alrcoa	2.28	27.2	9	34	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
5¾	3⅝	Alamco				32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	AlbaW			3	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Alfin				18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1⅛	AlliedH n				28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	½	Allou wt			3	32	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Allstar				50	⅞	¾	¾	
5⅞	2⅝	Alphain				15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	1⅛	AlpinGr				5	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
45	38¼	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.8		115	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	25¼	Alza			78	z100	42⅜	42¼	42¼	+ ⅜
25¼	16	Alza un				542	43	42	43	+ ⅜
23⅝	16⅝	Amdhl	.10	.7	11	151	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ 1½
16⅝	7⅜	AFstP2	1.70e	13.7	11	4451	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
2½	¾	AmCap				10	12⅝d	12⅛	12⅜	− ⅛
16⅞	3½	ACap pf	3.75	31.7		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	AExpl				50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	AExpl wt			75	170	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅜	11⅞	AFruc A	.24	1.0	10	58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅜	11⅛	AFruc B	.24	1.0	10	351	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	AHltMg				100	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
19¾	14⅝	AIsrael	.27e	1.5	10	446	1⅜	1½	1½	
24¾	15⅝	AMzeA	.44	2.2		11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	15⅝	AMzeB	.44	2.1		72	20	20	20	
1	¾	AMBld				8	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	AmOil				86	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	APrec	.20	1.8	26	30	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
18¼	14⅛	ARestr	1.40a	14.0	8	10	19⅝	20	20	
18½	5	AScIE				6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	AScI wt				3	4	4	4	
5⅞	2⅜	AmShrd				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅜	AmSwIA				3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32	24⅝	A-axp	.46e	13.6	8	232	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	2⅛	A-axp sc	.87	3.5		103	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
82½	72½	A-aho				288	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22½	14	A-aho sc	4.25	5.2		5	82	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
27¾	23⅝	A-atl2				5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
21	8⅝	A-atl2 sc	1.27	4.7		33	27	27	27	
45½	37½	A-an s				647	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ⅝
12⅝	3⅝	A-an sc	2.01	4.5		3	45	45	45	+ ⅛
98	79	A-arc				29	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
22½	9	A-arc sc	4.95	5.0		18u	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
47½	39⅝	A-bmy s				32	19⅝	18½	19⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	A-bmy sc	2.09	4.5		48	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ⅛
62	46	A-chv				396	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	5⅝	A-chv sc	2.75	4.5		13	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
48½	39⅝	A-ko				56	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
32½	11⅛	A-ko sc	1.55	3.3		13u	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	47¼	A-dow				167	28⅜	27⅜	28½	+ ⅜
20⅝	9½	A-dow sc	2.57	4.4		155	58½	57⅝	58½	+ ½
42½	35	A-dd un s	1.58	4.0		295	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅜
32	26⅝	A-dd s	1.58	5.0		1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
11	4⅝	A-dd sc s				29	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¼
60¾	56½	A-xon	4.75	7.9		121	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
41½	26	A-xon sc				15	60½	60⅛	60½	+ ⅛
42⅝	36⅝	A-ge	2.87	6.9		56	33½	32½	33½	+ 1½
29½	8⅝	A-ge sc				33	42	41⅝	41⅝	
56¼	41¼	A-gm s	1.86	3.3		350	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ 1
14¾	4¼	A-gm sc				158	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝	
42⅝	35⅝	A-em s	2.97	7.2		619	10⅝	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	4	A-em sc				129	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅛
42	33½	A-ek s	1.95	5.3		126	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13	4	A-ek sc				152	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ½
44	37⅝	A-f s	2.98	6.9		777	5⅝	5⅛	5½	+ ⅜
12⅝	4⅝	A-f sc				54	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
49¼	36⅝	A-hwp	.37	.8		153	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	A-hwp sc				47	44½	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
107½	88⅝	A-ibm	4.79	4.7		30	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
15⅝	3⅝	A-ibm sc				212	102⅝	100⅛	102⅛	+ 1⅜
47½	37⅝	A-inl s	1.14	2.4		432	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	A-inl sc				35	47½	46⅝	47½	+ 1
56½	49	A-mrk s	1.78	3.2		259	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	13½	A-mrk sc				36	55½	54⅝	55½	+ 1
25	20⅝	A-mo s	1.36	5.7		109	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
22	9⅝	A-mo sc				1399	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
52¼	41⅝	A-mob	2.55	4.9		893	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
15	6⅝	A-mob sc				4	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	− ⅛
48	37⅝	A-pg s	1.78	3.7		91	10½	10	10½	+ ½
24⅝	8	A-pg sc s				48	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ 1
7½	2⅝	A-s sc				128	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ⅝
67½	54⅝	A-usp	2.27	3.5		97	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	6⅝	A-usp sc				5	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	
9⅝	2⅛	A-xrx sc				26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
2⅜	1½	Amsel	.07e	3.1	38	102	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Amwest	.20	2.2	16	335	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	6¼	Andrea	.52	6.3	17	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14	12	Angel un				2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	AngMt n	2.16	16.0		83	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	ArkRst			63	9	13⅝d	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ArrowA		1.9		50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	⅛	Astrex				37	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
2¼	⅝	Astrotc				2	½	½	½	
11	7½	Astrot pf	1.30	12.3		5	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
12¾	5½	Atari			88	577	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅝	Atlantis	.171	4.7	45	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	1⅝	AtlsCM			1	170	2	2	2	
7⅜	4	Atlas wt				29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Audvox				79	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
		B								
17½	12¼	B&H Mr	1.45e	9.6		13	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅝	B HO	3.00e	17.0	7	35	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	BAT In	.55e	4.3	11	1219	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
54	40⅝	BHC n			38	643	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
10⅜	5⅝	BSD	.10e	1.1	8	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	BSN			30	93	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	− ⅛
1⅝	⅛	BSN wt				10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	8⅝	Baker			16	13	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	BaldwS	.32	10.2		11	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	Baldw s	.10	1.0	13	831	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	BambPl				15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	17⅝	BanFd	1.79e	10.0		5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅝	1⅛	BnkBld				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	4⅝	BkSFr			7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	BnkatlF				14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
27¾	7⅝	BT Nk wt				2535	25⅝	24⅝	25	− ⅜
37½	14½	Barnwl	.40e	1.3	5	8	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Barlstr				7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	4	BarrLb				32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13	5½	BaryRG			6	1143	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Baruch				71	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
26½	15½	BayMeo	.35e	1.4	37	9	17½	17⅝	17½	− ⅛
7½	3⅝	Bayou			10	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	3⅝	Beard			600	40	6⅝	6	6	
3⅝	1⅝	BeldBk				25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	4¼	Belvdre	.04	.9		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
27¼	20½	BergB s	.32	1.3	14	666	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
66¾	49⅝	BergCo	4.90e	8.3		3	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BethCo				74	2⅛	2	2	
22⅝	22½	BicCp	1.12a	3.8	16	12	30	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
46¾	27⅝	BinkMf	1.20	3.1	12	91	40	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅛
19⅜	14⅝	BioR A			15	64	19⅝	19⅛	19½	− ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Biomag n				33	6	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	⅝	Biophm				107	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
39⅝	24⅝	BlairCp	1.61e	5.9	9	9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Blessg	.56a	2.8	11	2	20	20	20	
12⅝	9¼	BlountA	.45	3.5	10	48u	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
12½	9⅛	BlountB	.40a	3.1	10	4u	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	3⅝	BolrPh	.84	.5	5	1602	8⅝	7⅝	8	− ⅛
23¾	17⅝	BowlA	.40	2.6	16	7u	23⅝	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
14⅝	10	Bowne	.25	2.4	21	86	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
18¼	9⅝	BradRE	.80	7.7	40	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
27½	19⅝	Brscn g	1.04			36	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
85½	57⅝	BrnFA	2.08	3.2	24	6	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛	
91¾	58⅝	BrnFB	2.08	3.2	24	877	65⅝	65	65⅝	− ⅛
8½	4⅝	BrnF pf	.40	8.0		2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	Buell	.20	1.2		34	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Bufftn				19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Bush			13	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
		C								
9⅞	5⅝	CIM	1.13e	18.8		244	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CMI Cp				121	2⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
24½	17⅝	CSS			7	30	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
28	11½	CVB Fn	.24	1.5	13	35	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	CXR			75	79	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	22⅝	Cablvsn				144	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
28⅝	15	CaesNJ			8	46	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	CagleA				8	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	CalEnp			34	1780	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	Calprop	.60	9.8		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	CdnOcc	.40		28	25	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
12½	8	CWineA			17	19	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	CWineB			17	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	CapHo n	.55e	8.3		57	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	CarnCr	.48	2.4	14	1183	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	− ⅛
59	55	CaroP pf	5.00	9.3		z20	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	11	CaStM	.08	.4	25	215	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	CastlA s	.65	5.0	11	51	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅝	17⅝	CasFd	1.71e	9.4		7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	CatalLt			12	85	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CentGp			11	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	4⅝	CFCda g	.01e			93	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅝	35	CenM pf	3.50	9.2		z250	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
10	8⅝	CentSe	1.00e	10.8		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	CtyCm s				118	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	CenvDv				3	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
38½	22⅝	ChDvB			37	29u	39⅛	38½	39½	+ 2⅛
38½	22½	ChDevA			37	404u	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ 1⅝
4⅝	1⅝	ChpEn				49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	ChfPer	.11	1.8		35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ChaySft				356	5⅝	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
26¼	20⅝	ChlRv	1.20a	5.4	11	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
21½	11⅝	Chiel				28	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
35⅝	34⅝	Citadel			18	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
4	1⅛	Citi wtM				60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Citi wtY				357	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Cit wtY90				55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	ClzFst s	.72	7.0	6	221	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	10	ClearCh	3.00e	21.8	57	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CoastD				13	7	6⅝	7	
27⅝	15½	Coeur	.15e	.6	28	274	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	Cognitr			22	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Cohu	.28	2.9	8	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Collins			10	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
3	⅝	ColorSy				6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	6⅝	ColREI	.91e	13.5	7	128	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	ColLb n				226	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2½	ComSys				60	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	½	ComFd				27	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27¼	19	Cominc	.58e	2.5	17	25	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Comtrn			8	18	7	6⅝	6⅝	
8	4⅝	Cmptek	.16	2.4	12	41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Cmpml			24	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Cmptrc			8	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	ConcdF			4	110	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	ConcF B			4	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Conqst				2306	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
4½	⅝	Constn				145	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅝	14⅝	ContMtl				4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
37½	12⅝	Contin			41	50	35⅝	33⅝	35⅝	+ 1⅝
4½	2	Convst			9	136	4	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	10	Copley	1.44	12.5	21	18	11½	11½	11½	
10	6	Coran	.05e	.6		1249	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Courtld	1.25e	23.8	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
41	28⅝	Cross	1.24	3.9	15	89	32⅝	31⅝	32	
41¾	27	CrnCP	.80e	2.6	14	117	31⅝	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
36⅝	25⅝	CrCPB	.80e	2.7	13	37	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	CwnCr s	.12	1.0	12	42	11½	11⅝	11½	− ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	CrulsAm				45	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	CrystO			19	199	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	14½	Cubic	.48	2.7	5	150	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	Curtce s	.64	3.3	11	38	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Custmd			10	82	½	⅝	½	
12¼	7⅝	CyprFd				48	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		D-E								
2⅝	1	DI Ind				325	2⅛	2	2	
14	8¼	DWG				1904	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
1	¼	DamEA				251	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1	⅛	DamEB				51	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Datarm				100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	4⅝	DataPd	.16	2.5		273	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	8	Datarm			13	17	14⅝	14¼	14¼	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Daxor				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	⅝	DeRose			2	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34	28	DelLab	.40	1.5		12	27⅝d	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
1	¼	Delmed				567	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	Dk Nk wt				3020	11⅝	11	11⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Dsgntrn				20	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	DevnE			280	282	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
35	25⅝	DvnE pf	1.94	6.0		39	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Diag A				21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Diag B				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Diasonc			7	401	3	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	2⅝	DlvHtl				750	2⅝d	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	DixnTic		1.7		16	6	6	6	− ⅛
15⅝	8	Donely	.28	2.9	17	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	DowC rt				3796	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10	8⅝	DryMu	.72	7.4		x162	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10	8⅝	DryCal	.66	6.7		x25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	DryNY	.66	7.2		x22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Drivhar				105	8	d	7⅝	8
23⅝	18½	Duplex	.76	4.0	10	32	19	18⅝	19	
7⅝	1⅝	EAC				14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	ECI n				37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ENSR				85	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	ESI			6	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	EaglFn	.59	6.0	7	40	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
18	8½	vlEAL pfD	2.84	29.5		75	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	1½	vlEAL pfE				35	1½d	1⅝	1½	
13⅝	1⅝	vlEAL pfF				36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	1⅝	vlEAL pfG				35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	13⅝	EastnG	.56	3.1	21	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
25	19⅝	Estec	2.90e	14.9	6	29	19⅝d	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	EchoBy	.07	.4	100	4224	16⅝	15⅝	16	− ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	EcolEn	.14	1.0	15	45	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅝	13	Edisto n				1033	17⅝	17½	17½	− ⅛
19½	15⅝	Edist pf	2.60	14.2		14	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	EhrBbr				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	Elan			49	320	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
16	11⅝	Eldorad	.28b	1.9	10	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
3½	2	ElcCh n			13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	ElecSd				10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Elsinor				374	½	⅜	⅜	
8	7⅝	Elswth	.81e	11.0		37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	EEdm wt				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	1⅝	EmCar s				2	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Endvco				22	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EnDvl			5	377	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ENSCO			26	8720u	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	ENSC pf	1.50	4.2		263u	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	Engex	1.36	15.1		4	9	8⅝	9	
1⅝	1	Enstr pf	.30e	26.7		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	EntMkt				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	EntPb			13	542	17½	16⅝	16½	+ ⅜
5	2⅝	EnzoBl				13	3⅝	3½	3½	
8	4⅝	Epitope n				88	5⅝	5⅝	5½	− ⅛
20	17⅝	EqGth n	2.20	11.8	21	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27⅝	16	Espey	.60	3.8	11	5	15⅝d	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
37⅝	28⅝	EsqRd	.81	2.9	13	12	28⅝d	28⅝	28⅝	− ½
10	4⅝	EtzLav	.25e	3.1		71	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	EvrJ A				5	5⅝d	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
13	8	Excel	.40	3.9	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
		F-G								
9⅝	4½	FFP	1.50	28.6	131	54	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
37⅝	28⅝	Fabind	.80	2.4	10	12	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	FalcCbl	2.16			81	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Fibrbd			6	34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	6	FidlFn	.40	4.2	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	FtAust	.61e	7.1		105	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	FAusPr	1.08a	12.2		922	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FtCntrl	.10	1.3	13	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	FtConn	2.00e	15.8	7	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
36½	20	FstFd			16	37	35⅝	34⅝	35	− ⅛
72⅝	56	FlEmp	1.20	1.8	9	2	65½	65½	65½	− ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	FtBcp				127	3⅝d	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Flber	.30e	2.9		136	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	FlschP	.70f	5.4	21	9	13	13	13	
3⅝	1⅝	Flanign				30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	FlexiBd	.97e	13.2		227	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
41⅝	28	FlaRck	.50	1.7	13	34	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	Fluke	.32	1.4	13	396	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	Foodrm			34	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
4	1⅝	Frd wtR1				102u	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Frd wtR2				670	2⅝	2	2⅝	
2⅝		Frd wtR3				1632	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
44½	28⅝	ForstL			29	74	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Forum	1.35	51.4		43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	FounPw			92	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
16	6⅝	FdHly s	.10	.7	15	41	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	FreqEl			10	6	7	7	7	
4⅝	2⅝	Friedm	.25e	7.7	8	34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	FriesEn				5	2	2	2	
30⅝	19	Frischs	.24b	1.1	49	10	21	21	21	− ⅛
11⅝	6	PrzFd s	.20	2.7		16	7½	7⅝	7½	
16	9	FrullL			11	7028	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	FurVtt				43	1⅝d	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GTI			9	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	4⅝	Gainsco	.59f	7.9	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
4⅝	2⅝	Galac g				231	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
26	18	GalxCbl	1.48	7.7		23	18⅝	18	18⅛	
38½	27⅝	Garan	1.00a	3.3	8	2	30	30	30	− ⅛
15	5⅝	GaylC			4	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Gelms			19	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
3½	1	GEC wtY				330	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	GEC wtM				70	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	2⅝	GnEmp	.20r	4.7	13	240	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	GaMicr				140	4⅝d	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	7½	GenvDr	.24	3.1	19	42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
36⅝	23⅝	GiantFd	.50	1.8	15	1013	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1⅛
11⅝	8	GntYl g				33	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
13	9⅝	GlbCR	.20	1.7	17	5	12⅝	12	12	+ ⅛
49	39	Glatfltr	1.00	2.3	11	33	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Glnmr	1.00	3.7	15	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	GlobNR				344	8⅝	8	8⅝	− ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	GlblOcn	1.90e	14.6		12	13	13	13	
¾	⅛	GldFld			6	91	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	21	GorRup	.96	4.5	12	6	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ⅛
41	9⅝	Graham	.28	1.3	5	33	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	GrhmFl			46	60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	GrnBlo n				36	6⅝	6	6	
7⅝	4⅝	GranFd n				26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Grang g				58	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Grng wt				10	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	GtWash				19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Grenm			13	107	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	Grelar s	.20	1.3	15	89	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13½	GrdnB s			9	71	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11⅝	GCda g	.40			66	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	GCdR pr	.53e			44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25	9⅝	Gundle			28	86	13	12⅝	12⅝	
		H								
39⅝	18⅝	HAL				14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	HUBCO	.40	4.6	11	53	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
7	4⅝	Halifax	.14	2.7		21	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	½	HalwEP	.08	12.8		301	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Halsey			44	269	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Halsy wt				40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Harvey			8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Hasbro	.16	.8	13	1818	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	⅝	Hll				8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	HlthCr	1.72	12.3	8	35	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	HlthCh				7	2	1⅝	2	
12⅝	4⅝	HelthM	.68	5.3	24	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16½	3⅝	Hltvst				126	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Helco	.10	1.0	16	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	HelnWr	.30e	2.7	7	3	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Heldor				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	¼	HelmR				397	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1	HeritEn				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	HrsMd				125	4⅝	4	4	
7	4⅝	HershO			5	32	5	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	⅝	Hlthav n				5008	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Hlndrl				22	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	Hiptrn	.26	1.5	12	7	17½	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Holco	.76e	22.5		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
34½	22⅝	HollyCp	.40a	1.6	9	131	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	HomeSh				701	7⅝	7	7⅝	
16¼	10	Hondo				102	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	HrnHar				190	5	4⅝	5	− ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	HovnEn			7	44	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	HoweRh			563	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
28	20⅝	Howlin	1.00	4.5	8	6	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
21	9⅝	Howtek				113	11½	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	34	HubelA	1.36b	3.3	15	98	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
46	31⅝	HubelB	1.36b	3.4	15	97	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	HudGn				20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
		I-J-K-L								
6⅝	2⅝	ICH			8	708	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	ICH pf	1.75	19.4		188	9	9	9	− ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ICH Blo	.14	1.3	21	32	11	10⅝	10⅝	
14	7	IGI			903	325	10	9½	9½	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	IRT Cp				39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
10	6⅝	ISS	.24	3.0	14	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	ImpHl s	.48	1.3	9	32	37⅝	36½	37	+ ½
56	43⅝	ImpOil g	1.80			1018	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ 1⅛
9½	3⅝	IncOppr	.62e	17.7		16	3½	3⅝	3½	
3⅝	2	Incstar				444	3	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	11	IneMk n				27	11⅝	11⅝	11½	− ⅛
12	7⅝	Insteel	.24b	2.5	8	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Instron	.12	1.4	16	72	8⅝	8	8½	+ ½
2⅝	1	InstSy			10	176	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	InsSy pf	.25e	11.1		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	IntlgSy			1	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	18⅝	IntCty g	.72			4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
14½	7⅝	Intrmk	.12	1.5		18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
11½	6½	Intrmk pf	.11	1.7		15	6⅝d	6⅝	6½	
5⅝	1⅝	IntBknt			5	1167	2	1⅝	2	
18½	12⅝	IIP	1.08	6.0		43	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	1¼	IntPwr			59	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	10	IntlRec			21	38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12⅝	2	IntTlch				1203	3⅝	3	3	− ⅛
⅝	⅛	IntThr				63	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9	6⅝	IGC	.80	9.1	7	57	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	16⅝	Ionics			27	71	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
14	10	IvaxCp				42	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	Iverson				90	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	JMadsn	.30	5.5	37	104	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
34	8½	JanBell			13	924	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Jetron				12	2	2	2	
5⅝	1⅝	Jwlmst	.10e	5.0		9	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	JohnPd			24	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	Jonatnl	1.40	12.4		180	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅝	2	JonesPl			7	85	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1⅝	Joule			8	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	KV Ph				38	11½	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
49	42	KnGs pf	4.50	9.7		220	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
16⅝	8	Keene s			15	110	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
24	13⅝	KelyOG	1.76	8.2	41	63	22	21½	21½	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	KentEl			11		8⅝	8	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Kerkhfl				45	2⅝	2	2	− ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Ketchm				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Ketema				24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1⅝	⅝	KeyCo				101	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
9	4⅝	Kilern				20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Kinark			9	200	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Kirby	.10e	1.1	23	678	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Kit Mfg			11	1	6	6	6	
1⅝	⅝	Koala				13	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20⅝	15½	KogrEq	1.80	10.9	165	161	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
3	1½	LSB Ind				13	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	7⅝	LaJolla	.10	.7	20	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6	3⅝	Lancer			12	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	6¼	LamkSv	.30	4.5		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	6	Lndmk			6	243	15	13⅝	13⅝	− 1⅛
9⅝	7⅝	LndalPc	.80	10.0	800	67	8⅝	8	8	
6⅝	1⅝	Larizz				129	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Laser				26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Lauren			16	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	LazKap			16	11	15	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Leiser s			16	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Lesslin n				12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
25½	13⅝	LilVern			13	1273	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
½	⅛	Lilly un				17	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	6½	LincNC	.84	11.8	19	72	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Lionel			138	325	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	LortCp				3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Lumex	.08	.8	14	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10½	7⅝	Luria			24	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
31⅝	16½	LynchC			17	5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
		M-N								
15⅝	12½	MC Sh n	1.16e	8.4		92	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	MSA	.60	9.2		2	6⅝d	6½	6½	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MSR				100	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MarNSc	.40	3.8	13	47	10½	10⅝	10½	
7⅝	3⅝	MagmC			3	1733	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MagC wt				86	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24⅝	20	MePS s	1.68	8.2	8	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Malart g	.30			31	7½	7⅝	7½	
6⅝	4⅝	ManfHo				31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	MareG			12	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Matlck				53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	MatSci			55	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
51	26⅝	Maxam				40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	McRae A	.48	8.3	6	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Medchm			5	16	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
48½	27½	Media	.44	1.5	37	291	29½	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
2⅝	1	MdMot	.09	3.8		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	MedPrp	1.20	17.5	9	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Mdcore				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Medlq	.12	3.8	7	188	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	9½	MrchGp			4	10	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
2⅝	⅝	MercA n			6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Mermic	.10a	1.6	14	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	11½	MetPr s	.25	1.2	18	29	20⅝	20	20⅝	− ⅛
74½	54⅝	MetMbA				54	65	64⅝	64⅝	− ⅛
74⅝	54⅝	MetMbS				242	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
16	11½	Metrbk	.07e	.6	9	2	12	12	12	− ⅛
1⅝	⅝	MetClr n				25	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	3½	MichStr				253	5⅝	5	5	
3	1	Micron				68	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
10	3	Midlby s	.08e	2.5	46	40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
36	23⅝	Midlnd	.42	1.5	10	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
59	51½	MinP pf	5.80	8.7		z100	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	− 1
3⅝	1½	Minvn n				65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	4⅝	Monrsc	.60	5.9	21	198	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	− ⅛
22⅝	13½	MtchlE	.32	1.5	32	70	21⅝	21	21	
11⅝	6⅝	MoogA			6	383	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	MMed				63	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1	Mrg wtM				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	⅝	MorgnF				47	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	MtgPls	.80	14.2	10	109	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	6	MotHd			11	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	4⅝	MtMed			525	94	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12	9½	Munlin	.87e	8.9		189	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Munvst	.76e	8.0		357	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
19½	14⅝	Mverin	.20b	1.2	12	12	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
16¼	4⅝	NHI Nl s				3	8½	8½	8½	
13½	8⅝	NS Grp	.10	.8	12	273	13	12⅝	13	− ⅛
8⅝	4	NVR	.67e	15.8	4	301	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Nantck			10	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	2	Nasta				1	2	2	2	
7⅝	3⅝	Nabors			37	98	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Nabr wt				81	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅝	NatEnv				111	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	NtGsO	.40b	3.2	13	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	NHltC	1.05e	6.8	7	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	5	NtPatnt			15	1392	7	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	2⅝	NtlRty				114	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	NewLine			115	2698	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	NMxAr			2		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	8⅝	NYTEl	.72e	7.7		32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22½	NY Tim	.52	2.2	26	443	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Newcor			38	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	NewLw			16	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Nichln s			31	32	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3½	⅝	Nichols				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2½	Norex			24	21	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
18⅝	12	Nortnk n				416	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
20	11	Ntby				4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	4	NAVac n				32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	NCdO g	.20			1050	16⅝	16½	16½	
9⅝	6⅝	Numac				7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	11	NNYM n	.81a	6.9		9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅛
		O-P-Q-R								
40¼	28½	OEA			16	97u	41⅝	39⅝	41⅝	+ 1⅝
11⅝	7⅝	OMI			11	451	11	10⅝	11	− ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	OBrien				35	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	OdetA			44	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20½	8⅝	OldSpg s			16	74	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Olsten s	.34	1.3	13	300	16	15½	15½	− ⅛
16	10⅝	OneLibt			125	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13⅝	OneLb pf	1.60	11.3		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Oneita			9	189	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	OOklep	1.76e	15.5	3	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	1	Oppenh				44	1⅝	1	1⅝	− ⅛
17	9⅝	Oranan				518	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10	OSulvn s	.28	2.7	11	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
6⅝	3½	OxfEgy			425	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	PLM	.76	9.5	7	124	8⅝	8	8	− ⅛
52	12⅝	PcEn pf	4.75	10.1		250	47	47	47	− 1½
17⅝	14⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	9.0		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
16	13⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	8.8		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	8.7		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	12⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	8.8		1	14⅝	14	14⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	8.9		15	14	14	14	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	8.8		12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
30⅝	24⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	9.5		13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.2		13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅛
28⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.4		2	27	27	27	
27⅝	25⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	9.5		10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
26⅝	22⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.0		3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	PGEpfO	2.00	9.2		18	22	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	9.2		12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.5		9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PacWst	.24	2.0	11	257	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
62	52½	PcLt pf	5.00	9.1		z25	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	PallCp	.56	1.5	24	1115u	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ½
18⅝	11⅝	ParkPa	1.80	10.3	15	62	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
13	6	Paxar s			9	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
15	9⅝	PEC Isr			9	58	15⅝	15	15	
6⅝	3⅝	PeerTu				64	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	PegGld	.10e	.9	27	357	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
37	25½	PenEM	.80	2.9	20	8	27½	27½	27½	
27⅝	16½	PennTr				7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	PenRE	1.72	7.3	18	89	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	3½	Penril	f		6	24	7⅝	7	7	
16⅝	13⅝	PeopBc	.58	3.6	9	12	16	16	16	+ ⅛
18⅝	12	Perinl	.60	4.8		22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Peters			4	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PtHeat	1.70	12.6		6	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
25	12⅝	PhLD	.15e	1.0	8	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	PicoPd				47	1⅝	1	1⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.7	10	58	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	25	PltDsm	.80	2.6	15	41	31	31	31	− ⅛
46⅝	36	Pitway n	.40a	1.4	16	65	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	28⅝	Pitwy A	.70	2.3		77	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	PlnRsc			115		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	PlyGem	.12	1.5	9	283	8⅝	8⅝d	7⅝	− ⅛
32⅝	18⅝	Polrin	5.00	15.9	7	72	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	PortSys			11	39	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Portage			363		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	⅝	PratHtl				50	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	PratLm	.52	3.5	14	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	PrdHth	.05r	.6	22	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	PrpdLg				27	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13	3⅝	PresR B	.80	13.3	3	9	6	6	6	
9⅝	4⅝	PresR B			175	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Presd A	.10	1.4		82	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Presld pf	.48	5.1		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	PrsCm s				67	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Prism			11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
⅝	⅛	PrmDl wt				18	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	3½	ProMed	.42	9.1	11	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	ProfCre			14	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅝	11	PropCT	2.53e	21.1	5	185	12	12	12	
19	16⅝	PrvEn s	1.40	8.0		3	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
47	40½	PSCol pf	4.25	9.4		z25	45	45	45	+ 1
1⅝	⅝	PuntaG				3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	5½	RBW			9	88	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	RMS Int				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	RESEc	1.00	15.4		73	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	RltySou	.32	7.5		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	RedLn	2.10	12.8	17	23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Redlw s				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	13	RegalBl	.32	2.2	12	254	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅝	9½	RelEl pf	1.50	14.4		221	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	ResdMg				55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	9⅝	Rsrtln	1.60	17.3		65	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	ResRct	.28r	2.2		28	9	9	9	− ⅛
3⅝	⅝	RspTcb				139	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Resurg				1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Richton				3	3	3	3	− ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Riedel			136	88	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Riser				61	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20	Rogers	.12	.5	44	17	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	RoyPlm	2.50c	80.0	3	37	3⅝d	2⅝	3⅛	
30⅝	21½	Rudick	.40a	1.5	12	52	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Rymac	1.60	22.1		76	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		S								
29⅝	23⅝	SJW	1.86	7.6	16	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	2⅝	SPI H pf	1.391	61.8		55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	SPI Ph	.09	1.1	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
15⅝	6	Salem			7	51	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	SFT 93pwt				2141	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	3⅝	SNk 192wt				5339	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	SNk 193wt				5253	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	− ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Samson	1.60	10.5	48	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SCarlo	.14e	4.0	19	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Sandy				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Sanmk s			14	8	2	1⅝	2	
25⅝	17⅝	Sbarro s			22	66	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ScandC				252	7	6⅝	7	− ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Scheib	.36	2.8	64	37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.18	3.2		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	ScurRn	.50			15u	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Seitel	.05r	.4	18	491u	13⅝	12	13⅝	+ 1⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Selas s	.03	.2	11	208u	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	Semtch				9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Servotr	f		13	111	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ShltCm			5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2	1⅝	ShwdGp				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	8⅝	Shopco	1.11e	13.7		26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	SierCap	.28	5.6		5	5	5	5	
7⅝	5⅝	SierC pf	.33	4.8		4	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	SierC4	.30	7.3	59	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SierC7	.43	6.9		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SierC7 pf	.50	8.2		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SierHS			15	11	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	Sifco s	.20	2.0	10	74	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	SikesA	.24	2.0	11	99	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
1½	⅝	Silvrcst v				70	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Skolnk			128	125	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	⅛	Skink wt				25	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	SmthA	.80	5.0		2	16	16	16	− ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	SmthB	.80	5.3		122	15⅝	14⅝	15	
25⅝	19⅝	Smth pf	2.12	9.1		128	23⅝	23	23⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.02	8.7		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.06	8.8		30	12	12	12	
13⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.08	8.7		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	SCEd pf	1.19	8.7		12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	8.9		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
90	77⅝	SCEd pf	7.58	9.1		3	83⅝	83	83	− 1
19	12⅝	SoUCo n				168	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
1⅝	⅝	SwstRlt				52	1⅝	1	1	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Spartch			10	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Speling			36	285	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	5½	Stage	.96e	9	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	1⅝	SterlEl	.06e	3.0	30	101	2⅝	2	2	− ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	StGpA s			16	134	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Sal wtY92				191	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Sal wt93				82	7⅝	7	7	
9⅝	2⅝	Sal wtY93				253	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	SumtTx	.84	10.8		127	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	SunCty				18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	SunbNu				37	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	SuprSr	.72	2.3	18	5	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SupTlk n			18	305	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SwiftEng			8	97	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Synaloy	.40	4.6	6	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1	Srstin				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		T								
2⅝	⅝	TIE				164	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	⅝	TII				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	TRC s			16	48	5	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	TabPrd	.20	1.5	19	36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	TandyB			18	590	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Tasty	.70	3.9	12	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	
15	6⅝	Team	.72e	4.8	11	154	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
34⅝	23	TecOpL	1.20e	4.4	19	21	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	TecOpS	.45e	6.5	10	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	32⅝	Techirl	1.12	2.9	18	13	38⅝	38	38	− ⅛
56	38⅝	TelnR	.05e	.1	236	57	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	− ⅛
1⅝	½	Telecon				10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
38⅝	27⅝	Teleflex	.48	1.6	12	187	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
48	34⅝	TelDta	.28	.8	102	945	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Telesph			206	1894	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Temco				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
⅝	¼	Temc wt				1	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Tenera	.80	13.3	10	5	6	6	6	− ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Tenney				15	⅝	⅝	⅝	
22⅝	5⅝	TexAir				3779	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
⅝	¼	TexMer				61	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅝	10½	Thermd			117	209	14	13⅝	14	
14⅝	4⅝	TbCar s				164	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	12⅝	Thrlns			19	167	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	4⅝	ThrmP			113	135	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅝	⅝	ThorEn				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	ThrD B	.06	1.3	38	28	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	TlnbCo			17	86	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Tofutti				58	1⅝d	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
80	69½	TolEd pf	7.76	10.3		z100	75½	75	75	− 2
30⅝	21⅝	TollPet	.80		18	22	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	TwCty			29	63	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	5½	TmscoB	.10	1.8	6	28	5½	5½	5½	
7⅝	4⅝	TrlaCp	.20	3.6		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	TubMex				112	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
64	29⅝	TurnB A				91	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	27⅝	TurnB B				6	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
18	13⅝	TurarC	1.00	6.7	28	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3	1	TwPeso				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		U-V								
19⅝	14⅝	USFGP	2.10	12.8		17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	USPRI	.60	15.0	24	21	4	4	4	+ ⅛
20	11⅝	UniCre			10	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	5	Unimar	.88e	15.6		51	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	2⅝	UnValy			39	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	UVly wt				11	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3	UnCap			13	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	UFoodA			7	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	UtMed			16	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14	6½	US Blo n				1816	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	24	US Cell				8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅝	9	UnRelV			17	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
38⅝	34	UNITIL	2.08	6.0	11	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
9	4	UnvPat				20	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	UnvRst s			27	8	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	VHT	.22t		1	39	1⅝	1	1	− ⅛
½	⅛	VHT wt				4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8	2½	VST	.26f		3	268	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ½
16⅝	8⅝	ValFrg	.30	3.1	10	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
36⅝	25⅝	Valspar	.52	1.6	15	97	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
10	8⅝	VKCal	.65	7.0		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	VtRsh			94	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Versar				28	4⅝d	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
65⅝	39⅝	Viacom				36	50⅝	47⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	7⅝	Vlatch			14	10	17	17	17	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Vicon			73	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	6	Virco	.04b	.5	12	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1½	Vitronic			16	75	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Voplex	.48	5.9		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	VulcCp	1.00e	5.0	13	2	20	20	20	− ⅛
		W-X-Y-Z								
15⅝	4⅝	WCI pf	.94f	11.8		45	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	WangB				762	5⅝	5½	5½	
21⅝	17	WRIT s	1.08	6.0	19	52	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Watsc A	.20a	2.4	11	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	7½	Watsc B	.16b	1.7	13	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	2	Wthfrd				1037	6½	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
29½	16⅝	Wthfd pf				2	29	29	29	− ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Wedco	.08e	1.2	14	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Weldtrn				57	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	Wellco	.25	1.6	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
7⅝	¼	WellAm				20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	WelGrd				38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	46½	Wesco	.82	1.4	13	2	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	− ⅛
9½	4⅝	Westair			18	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17½	WAmBc	.44	2.1	15	12	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Westco	.08e	1.0	14	205	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	WDigitl			24	4703	12⅝	11½	12	+ ⅛
21	17½	WIRET	1.42	8.0	14	423	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	WichR wt				387	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Wicks pf	2.58	22.0		12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wiener		4.5		1	4	d	4	4
13½	11⅝	Wintln	1.50e	11.9	10	118	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	WolfHB	.20	6.7	7	7	3⅝	3	3	
9⅝	7⅝	Wldinc	1.04	12.1		650	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Worthn			13	187u	13⅝	12	13⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅝	⅝	XrxCa wt				336u	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 3rd, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

(w) Esprit Slcav — ECU 1258.20
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd. $ 11.37
(d) Europe Obligations — ECU 73.90
(w) Europe 1992 — $ 10.63
(d) Exclusive Advisors Fd Ltd — $ 83.81
(m) Future Fund — $ 1059.80
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd. — $ 143.30
(w) Fairfield Strat. Ltd. — $ 56.95
(w) First Eagle Fund — $ 38,860.72
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff — FF 110.89
(d) Fondltalia — $ 83.56
(d) Foneslux Issue Pr. — SF 178.70
(w) Forecast Limited — $ 8.58
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF 70.17
(d) Frankf-Trust Effekten Fd — DM 182.15
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins — DM 38.87
(w) Future Div. Fund — $ 25,758.00
(w) George V INV. BOND F. — $ 30.86
(m) German Sel. Associates — DM 2228.56
(d) Green Line France — FF 698.81
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.V. — $ 292.69
(w) Hestia Funds — $ 149.45
(w) Horizon Fund — $ 1717.75
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd. — SF 181.58
(w) IFDC Japan Fund — YEN 35,908.00
(r) ILA-IGB — $ 6.51
(r) ILA-IGS — $ 3.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V. — $ 14.61
(m) IncAsia N.V. — $ 21.00
(w) Interecu Fund 'A' — ECU 1013.57
(w) Interecu Fund 'B' — ECU 242.72
(m) Interface Fund Ltd. — $ 148.00
(d) Interfund SA — $ 45.69
(w) Intermarket Fund — $ 409.79
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $ 12.77
(w) Intersec SA — $ 3918.74
(d) Investa DWS — DM 65.39
(w) Invramet — $ 11.14
(m) Japan Selection Asses. — Y 10,250.00
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $ 223.47
(w) Japan Res.Growth F. — Yen 905.000
(w) Japan Selection Fund — $ 205.13
(d) JJ Placement — FF 11483.13
(w) Kenmar Intl - B — $ 9464.52
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. — $ 207.23
(d) KML-II High Yield 21/02/90 — $ 689.55
(w) Korea Growth Trust — $ 40.21
(w) LACO International — $ 6.86
(w) Leumi Val.Francaises — FF 1020.97
(w) Liberty Offshore Fund — $ 106.14
(d) Lleuilsaer — $ 1843.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I. — $ 87.05
(m) London Portfolio G'td. II. — $ 9.16
(w) Luxfund — $ 107.27
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings — SF 135.66
(m) MCM International Limited — $ 134.66
(w) Moore Global Invts. Ltd. — $ 1,216.05
(w) ML Marbera Lv Hi Yld.Inv.NV — $ 9.16
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. — $ 42.57
(d) NCA FUND — $ 11.17
(w) Nippon Fund — $ 109.80
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio — $ 208.48
(w) NMT Citadel Bond — SF 109.80
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s. — $ 107.47
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund — $ 15.74
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd — $ 13.96
(d) Nordmix — Lit 11402.00
(w) Noveurope — ECU 3047.79
(m) NSP F.I.T. — $ 273.00
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb. — $ 114.48
(w) Optimum Fund — $ 1195.47
(m) Overlook Performance — $ 1223.01
(d) Pacific Nles Fund — $ 9.27
(d) PAM Futures Trad. — $ 745.29
(w) Pancurri Inc. — $ 147.01
(m) Paragon Fund Limited — $ 9.71
(d) Preferred Capital Fund Lt. — $ 85.63
(d) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F 22/03/90 — $ 5.36
(w) Puget-Mahe Barclays Pac. — $ 183.48
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. — $ 14,528.79
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.fd — $ 9.73
(d) SAGA Ameriques — FF 957.31
(d) SAGA Court Terme — FF 1113.62
(d) SAGA Long T.Capitalisation — FF 1038.10
(d) SAGA Opportunities — FF 973.63
(d) SAGA Premiere — FF 1110.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 269.70
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd — $ 10.17
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v. — $ 30.03
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed — $ 8.36
(m) Scimitar Guaranteed Cur Fd. — $ 18.80
(d) SCI/Tech.SA Luxembourg — $ 19.35
(w) SP International S.A. — $ 5189.11
(w) SLH Gov. F.F.I. — $ 941.81
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A. — $ 6.81
(b) Stellux Fund — $ 175.37
(w) Sussex Silverman — $ 1096.08
(w) Techno Growth Fund — SF 61.95
(d) Templeton Glob Inc. — $ 9.56
(m) The Petrus Fund Ltd. — $ 1.13
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.Sd Sicav — $ 15.41
(w) Transpacific Fund — Y 34770.00
(d) Tudor B.VI Futures LTD — $ 5992.42
(d) Turquoise Fund — $ 222.27
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A — $ 3578.75
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B — $ 1785.05
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. — $ 1374.60
(d) Unica Inv.Fund — DM 70.22
(d) Unico Equity Fund — DM 62.79
(d) Uni Bond Fund — ECU 1514.76
(r) Uni Capital Fund — $ 1597.84
(m) Unitrad FF — FF 10,737.77
(m) Unitrad SF — SF 1,077.22
(m) Unitrad $US — $ 1,018.33
(d) Univers Bonds — DM 130.63
(w) Vanderbilt Assets — $ 16.38
(m) Victor Futures Fund — $ 180.21
(d) Victoria Holdings Limited — $ 87.58
(w) Wilterbond Capital — $ 14.45
(d) World Fund S.A. — $ 11.78
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A. — $ 11.63
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd — $ S/S 9,231.00

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

A$ - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; -@ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ● - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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Japan Vehicle Sales Rose 17% in Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sales of cars, trucks and buses in Japan rose by 17.4 percent in the financial year ended March 31, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association said Tuesday.

The sales hit a record 5.844 million vehicles, marking the first time that annual sales have surpassed 5 million. It was the third consecutive year that new sales records have been set.

An association official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, attributed the sales increase to the expansion of Japan's domestic economy, strong personal consumption spending and the introduction of new models.

Sales also were boosted by the removal of higher commodity taxes on cars last April, when a general 3 percent consumption tax went into effect, the official said.

He said car sales rose 22.4 percent to 4.3 million, truck sales rose 5.9 percent to 1.5 million and bus sales fell 7.8 percent to 22,792.

Sales of imported cars rose by 42.5 percent from a year earlier, to 203,010, the official said.

Japanese automakers have gained increasing strength in the U.S. market, where they have established their own production factories.

For the past year, Toyota Motor Corp. topped the sales list with 2.43 million cars, trucks and buses sold in Japan, up 16.2 percent from the previous financial year.

Nissan Motor Co., was second with 1.38 million vehicles, up 18.1 percent, followed by Mazda Motor Corp. with 486,636, up 29.9 percent, and Honda Motor Co., with 463,526, up 21.5 percent, the official said.

In March, Japanese vehicle sales are estimated to have reached a record 788,882 units, up 15.5 percent from a year earlier, the automobile dealers association said.

For the month, sales of large cars shot up 175 percent from a year earlier and small car sales rose 19.3 percent. But truck sales were down 3.7 percent and bus sales fell 14.4 percent.

March also marked the 13th successive month of year-on-year gains. Sales were up 58.9 percent from February.

March imported vehicle sales rose 60.4 percent from a year earlier to a record 25,943, marking the 75th straight month of year-on-year gains.

Gains by individual automakers for the month included: Toyota, up 16.2 percent; Nissan, up 16 percent; Mitsubishi, up 8.5 percent, and Honda, up 16.7 percent.

(AP, Reuters)

H.K. Telecom Stake Is Sold

Reuters

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government said Tuesday that it was selling its remaining 3.4 percent stake in Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. to Smith New Court Securities PLC for about 1.85 billion Hong Kong dollars ($237 million).

The shares were sold for about 4.90 dollars each, below Telecom's Tuesday closing price of 5.30 dollars.

A broker from Smith New Court in Hong Kong said the shares had already been resold to clients at a net price of about 5.05 dollars a share. On Monday, Hong Kong sold a similar stake to a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless PLC.

Hanoi Has Trouble Brewing

Far-Reaching Economic Change Hits Beer Industry

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

HANOI — The winds of change are blowing through the Vietnamese economy, buffeting even such pillars of state enterprise as the venerable Hanoi Brewery.

Situated in an industrial suburb of the capital, the peeling beige factory is a relic of the colonial days, when beer was the exclusive preserve of French brew masters. The brewery was taken over by the communist regime in 1954, when the French left, and began a long slide into inefficiency.

As with most Vietnamese enterprises, the brewery's financial world was turned upside down in 1986, when the Communist Party unveiled a reform program called *doi moi*, creating a free market, ending subsidies to state companies, devaluing the beleaguered Vietnamese currency and adopting "a socialist system of accounting," meaning that companies were now expected to make a profit or they would be allowed to go bust.

The transition has been especially rough at the Hanoi Brewery, where the managing director at the time that doi moi was announced committed suicide after charges of corruption were leveled. Factory officials now believe that he was falsely accused by workers afraid of his reformist ways.

Another storm that broke over the brewery came from Vietnam's northern neighbor, China. With relations improving between the two communist governments, a flood of Chinese goods crossed the border. Faced with competition for the first time, a number of Vietnamese companies went to the wall.

The tide of goods from the north included Wanlipiju, a beer in a familiar green bottle. The Chinese beer was not only better tasting than Hanoi beer, it was also cheaper.

Dinh Thi Lanh, deputy director of the Hanoi Brewery, acknowledges that sales dropped, from 36 million liters in 1988 to 28.5 million in 1989. Mr. Lanh tries to put a brave face on the problem, blaming the reduction on a scarcity of raw materials rather than competition.

Originally, all of the brewery's raw materials had to be imported from Czechoslovakia through government middlemen, Mr. Lanh said. Now, the factory can import these materials from Czechoslovakia on its own.

The beer's flavor seems slightly soapy to the Western palate. "It's true that people rushed to try Chinese beer," Mr. Lanh said. "But they prefer the taste of Vietnamese beer and have come back to us," he added.

In addition to the Chinese, who cut prices by 20 percent, the Hanoi Brewery faced increased competition from breweries in southern Vietnam. One brewer has introduced a brand called Bino, which comes in an aluminum can and is described by a Western diplomat as a "very respectable beer."

"We're facing all kinds of competition," Mr. Lanh said. "Productivity is still very low. We're worried."

The Hanoi Brewery dealt with last year's sales crisis in a manner that seems more socialist than capitalist. It reduced its sales of beer in kegs and increased sales of bottled beer. Bottles, Mr. Lanh pointed out, are more labor-intensive. Thus the work force was saved from cutbacks.

The brewery still does not know whether it makes a profit, because until last June the factory received a government subsidy, and management has not yet figured out whether it has reached the break-even point. But bottled-beer sales pushed gross revenue last year to 33 billion dong ($7.8 million) from 27 billion dong the year before.

The brewery can sell every bottle that it produces because the demand for beer is so great. One benefit of the economic changeover is that Vietnamese consumers now have more money to spend.

One way the brewery is increasing revenue is by attempting to go up market. It has introduced a beer called Truc Bach, which is brewed 15 days longer than the usual Hanoi brand and has 2 percent more alcohol.

With sales so brisk, the factory does not have to worry about layoffs. Only four workers have been fired since dismissals became permissible last August. Mr. Lanh said that the four had insulted customers.

Mr. Lanh said that the factory wants to expand capacity but does not have the resources. It hopes to make a deal with a Western company, perhaps a West German brewery, for long-range cooperation.

While such a deal may be in the offing, a Western economist noted with concern that Vietnamese managers have begun to pin all their hopes on outside assistance, which has yet to materialize.

Thai Growth Outpaces Estimates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — With Thailand's economy booming, the government has revised upward its estimates of growth in the past two years, the state-run radio station said Tuesday.

Radio Thailand said the National Economic and Social Development Board would raise its previous estimate of a 10 percent to 11 percent growth rate for 1989, with the new figure to be announced later this month.

In addition, the development board raised its estimate of the growth rate in 1988 from 11 percent to 13.2 percent, making it the highest rate in 30 years, Radio Thailand said.

According to the new estimates, construction in 1988 grew 21.3 percent, manufacturing 16.8 percent and agriculture 10.2 percent.

Last year was the third consecutive year the economy, which is one of the most vibrant in the world, continued to grow following the recovery of 1987.

Separately, the robust Thai economy and higher-than-expected tax revenue made it possible for Finance Minister Pramual Sabhavasu to propose Thailand's first balanced budget for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, he said Monday.

He said the fiscal 1990-91 draft expenditure had not been finalized, but it would be at least 50 billion baht ($1.93 billion) more than the current year's 335 billion baht.

Finance Ministry officials said tax revenue is expected to total 348.3 billion baht during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, against 310 billion targeted earlier.

Mr. Pramual said the planned zero-deficit budget is partly designed to restrain growth in the national debt and help fight inflation, but its investment allocations would also be sufficient to induce further economic expansion.

Ministry officials said the new budget would be based on an expectation that Thai gross domestic product will expand by about 8.4 percent in 1991.

The officials said 25.7 percent of the new budget will be set aside for new investment projects.

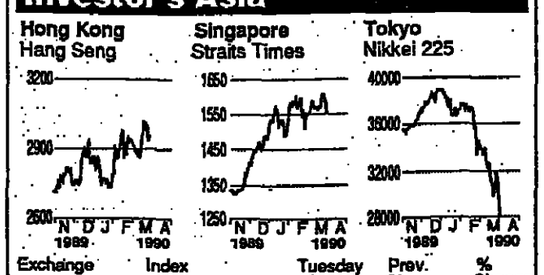
(AP, Reuters)

Indonesia Waives Taxes

Agence France-Presse

JAKARTA — Indonesia has waived for one year import taxes on ship engines, components and spare parts to try to boost the local shipbuilding industry, a Finance Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2962.45	2934.70	+0.95
Singapore	Straits Times	1556.57	1549.73	+0.44
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1507.10	1507.10	0.00
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	28759.72	28002.07	+2.71
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	565.13	565.92	-0.14
Bangkok	Book Club	737.16	742.14	-0.67
Seoul	Composite Stock	836.63	840.99	-0.52
Taipei	Weighted Price	11119.00	11163.49	-0.40
Manila	Composite	1083.70	1089.70	-0.55
New Zealand	Barclays	1713.94	1706.12	+0.46
Bombay	National Index	N.A.	423.52	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Air NZ Labor Problems Add to Stock Weakness

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — An escalating dispute over staffing levels on long-haul Air New Zealand flights is putting further pressure on the airline's already weak stock price.

The shares closed at 1.70 New Zealand dollars (98 U.S. cents) on Tuesday, up slightly from Monday but sharply lower than the offering price of 2.75 dollars in September, when 30 percent of the airline was sold to the public.

The dispute centers on the airline's new Boeing 747-400 planes. The carrier was forced to lease out its first 747-400 last year, after it failed to reach an agreement with the flight attendants' union over the number of cabin crew required to staff the new jet.

With the airline scheduled to take delivery of two more 747-400s in the next 18 months, the lack of a labor agreement has led to talk of a shutdown of international operations. On Tuesday, the airline denied that any such drastic moves are being considered.

"Without an agreement from cabin crew, the future is not very rosy," said Avon Adams, an Air New Zealand spokeswoman. "But there is no indication that we are closing down, selling off or anything else."

But she added, "It's imperative, or very important, for the company's growth strategy that we have the 400, and we want to get a measure from staff whether or not they will fly it."

In December, the chairman, Bob Matthew, warned that the company may not meet a net profit forecast of 95.8 million dollars for the financial year ending in March.

Pao Firms May Acquire Hotels

Reuters

HONG KONG — World International (Holdings) Ltd. and its associate, Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., are in discussions with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. about the purchase of MetHotels Inc., the companies said Tuesday.

The two groups, controlled by Sir Yue-Kong Pao, said that the planned purchase included 35 Doubletree hotels as well as the 32-strong Compri Hotels chain in the United States.

In 1988, World International and Wharf purchased the U.S.-based Omni Hotels Group for $135 million.

Sony Apologizes for Using Dec. 7, Pearl Harbor Day

The Associated Press

PARK RIDGE, New Jersey — Sony Corp. of America has apologized to a customer for using Dec. 7, the date of Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, as an example in an owner's manual of how to set the date on its videocassette recorders.

The electronics company's apology was made in response to a complaint by Scott L. Edelheit of Boca Raton, Florida, who said his father had been killed at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The date was used in the Japanese-printed manual for a VCR that Mr. Edelheit had bought.

"We try to be sensitive on these issues," Jason Farrow, a Sony spokesman, said on Monday. "It would be irrational for anyone to think that a company that does 25 percent of its business in the United States would ever intentionally do anything like that."

A Cambodian First: Factory for Sale

Agence France-Presse

BANGKOK — Cambodia's Vietnam-installed government, in an unprecedented move, has invited bids for a factory on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, the official news agency reported Tuesday.

The agency said "interested local and foreign bidders" should submit offers for the Chak Angre battery factory before April 25.

The Phnom Penh government was installed over 11 years ago after Vietnam invaded Cambodia to topple a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime. The Khmer Rouge now dominates a guerrilla coalition fighting Cambodian government forces.

While the Phnom Penh leadership, like the one in Vietnam, is socialist, it has introduced measures over the past year to liberalize the country's economic system.

The Heng Samrin government is also conducting a campaign to gain international acceptance. The Japanese government has pledged major financial assistance and has decided to send a fact-finding mission to determine how best it can help. Britain has also announced plans to send a mission to the country.

Analysts, however, said the auction of the Chak Angre factory on April 30 would be the first such auction in Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge came to power in April 1975.

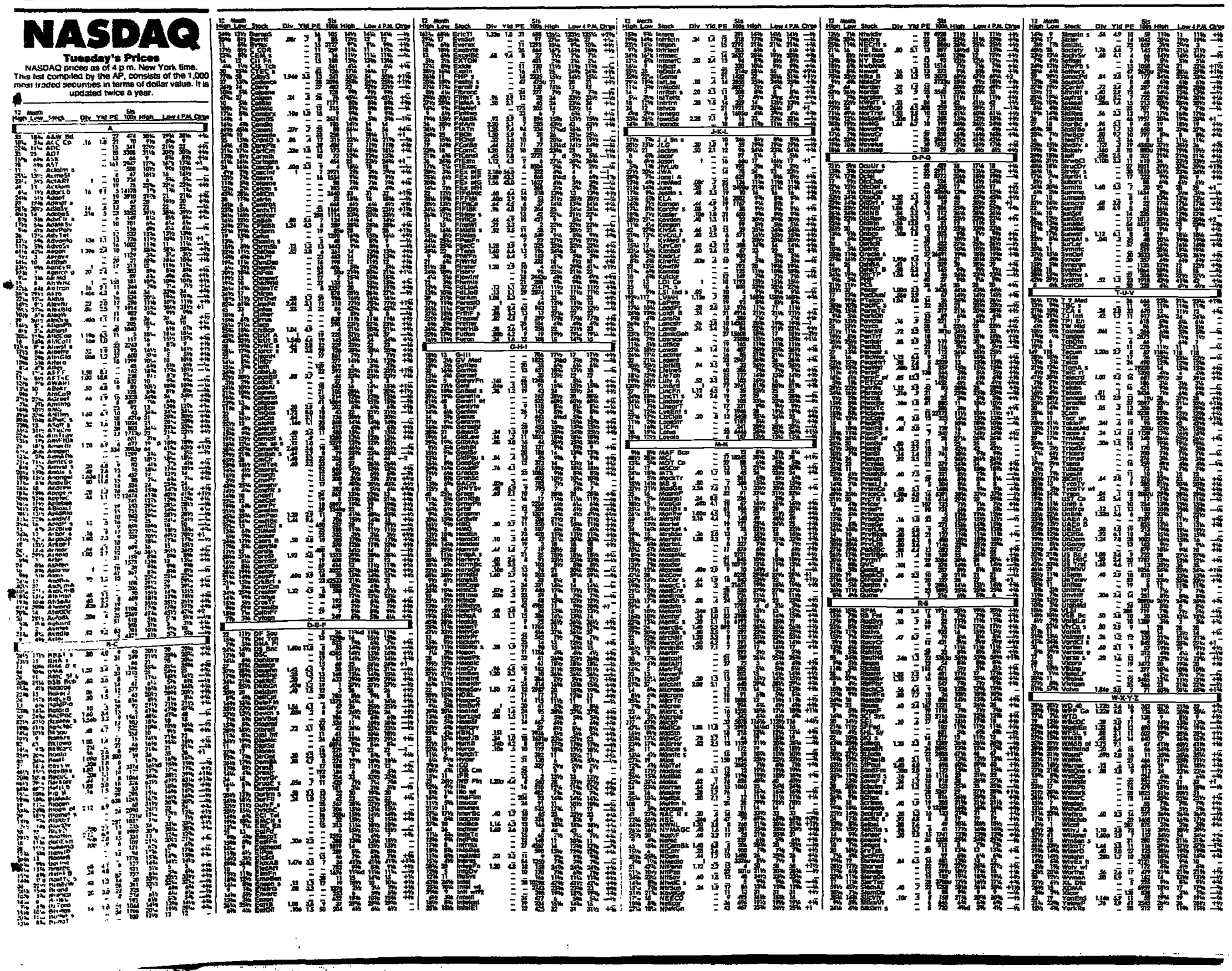
The news agency said that the factory, which was built in 1965 by an ethnic Chinese investor with Japanese equipment, had been closed during the rule of the Khmer Rouge when the country's cities were evacuated.

It has been put back into operation in 1989 with raw material imported from Singapore and Thailand, the agency said.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



SPORTS

Asian Games a Drain On Chinese Resources And Citizens' Wallets

United Press International

BEIJING — Residents of a Beijing neighborhood were outraged recently when local government officials came around to inspect residence permits and also demanded that each family donate money toward this year's Asian Games.

The sum was paltry, only 1 yuan — the equivalent of 20 cents — but residents were so angered by the subtle extortion that they complained to the sports extravaganza's organizers, who then issued a public disavowal of such practices to a Beijing newspaper.

Yet the reassurances have failed to quiet growing fears that the weight of China's desperation to succeed in its costly hosting of the 1990 Asian Games will ultimately fall on the backs — and from the wallets — of average Chinese.

An intense government propaganda campaign for the Games' success, and its unspoken fear of losing national face should they fail, have combined to threaten to turn the event into what one young Chinese described in English as "a big ripoff."

With a government austerity program and an economic downturn drying up funds, the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee, or BAGOC, is strapped for money to prepare and stage the event.

Many Chinese complain of official pressure to donate labor, materials or cash to the Games. Workplaces have forced employees to buy tickets for the Games' fund-raising lottery, and then paid off winners in more lottery tickets rather than cash.

In an article in mid-March on the selling of the Asian Games, the Beijing Evening News reported officials in one neighborhood coerced private businesses to kick in cash and that a school nurse had even demanded that her pupils buy lottery tickets.

"The government will make this thing work even if they have to starve half of Manchuria," observed a Western diplomat who is following the preparations.

The Games, a pan-Asian athletic competition held every four years between Olympics, is China's first major international sports event. Any serious disruption would kill the nation's already shaky hope to host the Olympics in the year 2000.

The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, is to lead 6,500 athletes and thousands of other visitors from three dozen nations to the Asian Games opening ceremony in late September.

Pressure has been further intensified by China's need to restore its image since the crackdown last year on the democracy movement.

But while the national and city governments have guaranteed about $400 million of the Games' $530-million cost, they have had to borrow heavily to build or renovate dozens of stadiums, roads and other facilities.

And with just six months left, BAGOC has pledges for $105 million of the $130 million it must raise through donations, advertising, souvenir sales and other private means — but admits less than half, $50 million, is in the bank.

"The problem is still the funds to be raised by the organizing committee," acknowledged Wan Siquan, BAGOC's secretary general, adding that despite the delays, "we are very confident."

The committee's candor suggests fund-raising abuses are more the product of overzealous local efforts than official policy. Beijing Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa and other Games executives have publicly ordered a halt to coercion and insist donations are purely voluntary.

But the costs to Beijing's 10 million people began even before construction started on the village and stadium sites, when several neighborhoods were cleared and the houses razed.

More recently, workers at one factory doing subcontracting work for the Games were stunned to receive a large wall clock as their monthly pay because a Games bill went unpaid. A signboard firm had to cut workers' bonuses for the same reason.

Organizers have had to pay for such costly necessities as British-made stadium lights, hardwood gymnasium floors from Denmark and foreign-made communications and computer equipment.

But along with slow sales of advertising, the Games will earn only about $3 million from television rights since most foreign networks take only highlights.

France's Hope Is a Worldly Mix

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The French are to be congratulated. They have waited supportively while 35 summers have passed without France getting her lips to the cup she invented.

Is 1990 their year in the European Champions' Cup, or another illusion?

Olympique de Marseille has the answer. Its extravagantly costly soccer team, built specif-

ROB HUGHES

ically for this prize, begins the two-leg semifinal in Marseille on Wednesday.

This is the point beyond which no French club has advanced. This is the cup competition that Gabriel Hanot, a former French international player and soccer editor of L'Equipe, the daily sports newspaper, first organized in the spring of 1955.

France has since produced exquisite individuals to grace the game. But when Michel Platini, the best of them, won the Champions' Cup, he belonged to Juventus of Turin.

No matter. L'Equipe maintained its grand overview of the competition, and the magazine France Football helped to elevate journalistic standards of observation.

Now from the southern port close enough to breathe Italy's fixation with soccer, comes the challenge of O.M.

Olympique found a president with the cash, the craving, the dynamism to buy success.

Bernard Tapie, socialist entrepreneur, is never far from the dressing room. He promised a team such as France has never seen, and $16 million and eight new players later, he is close to that.

Of course, he did not promise a *French* team. Seven-million dollars bought England's winger, Chris Waddle, whose instinctive creativity is actually closer to French nature than British.

By substituting sips of wine for tankards of beer, Marseille slimmed Waddle down six pounds (2.7 kilograms). By immersing him among Latins and Gallics, the team manager, Gerard Gili, has broadened almost beyond recognition Waddle's outlook.

No one has ordered Waddle to conform, merely to do his thing in a way that sparks the incisive runs of Uruguayan Enzo Francescoli and above all to serve center-forward Jean-Pierre Papin.

Everyone serves Papin, though we shall never know if this would have been the case if Tapie's $27-million offer to Napoli had succeeded in buying Diego Maradona last summer.

Without the Great One, Marseille is geared to putting Papin in scoring situations. That is on the minds even of the central defenders, the loping Brazilian, Carlos Mozer, and the now-naturalized Frenchman from West Germany, Karl-Heinz Forster.

AP

Jean-Pierre Papin celebrates his 27th goal for Olympique de Marseille.

And why not? Why shouldn't the nation have a captain who, should the day come, would place the first French hands on the Champions' Cup since Hanot gave it away?

There is no shame in surrounding Papin with a league of nations' assistants. Real Madrid set that pattern from the very first Champions' Cup, with Alfredo di Stefano of Argentina and Ferenc Puskas of Hungary the jewels in that crown.

And Papin, in his direct, aggressive, irrepressible way, perfectly suits the O.M. motto: *Droit au but.* Straight for goal.

He has been the leading scorer in French soccer for three successive years. Last Saturday, with his fourth hat trick of the season, he raised his tally since September to an extraordinary 34 goals — 12 more than anyone else.

Straight for goal and straight in the eye. I have seen Papin and Tapie connect with a look dead straight into one another's eyes across a crowded dressing room, a look that very few club owners will ever share with their favorite player.

Tapie, like any president obliged to run his dreams through other men, thrusts Papin into the role of managing director on the field — the man charged with getting results.

Papin does, through sheer persistence, get results. His one trick is to lurk close to an opposing player and, as the ball comes, to spin sharply out of tackling reach, usually on his right foot.

The right is responsible for 95 percent of Papin's goals. Way back, Puskas used to admit the left did all his scoring, the right was merely for standing on.

So Jean-Pierre Papin, born in Normandy 26 years ago, is the toast of the Côte d'Azur. Small, stocky, blond and with a boxer's nose, he has become the unlikely catalyst of the new France four years after no French club would hire him.

But why am I telling you all this now? Why not wait until the Champions' Cup Final in Vienna in May?

Ah, that's because I rather respect the opposition.

Marseille drew Benfica, the semifinalist it wanted, leaving two monied giants, AC Milan and Bayern Munich to fight the other passage.

Yet Benfica is nobody's whipping boy. Its home, the magnificent Stadium of Light, will two weeks from Wednesday — in the second of the two-match series — be crammed with 120,000 partisans wanting past glories restored.

Benfica has tasted the nectar of Europe's top trophy, albeit the last time in 1962. No one sees too much Portuguese soccer these days, which might be because soccer's major television satellites belong to the AC Milan president, Silvio Berlusconi, and Marseille's Tapie.

Guess what final would top their ratings?

Bayern, with its host of German internationals, can spoil anybody's party, especially as Roberto Donadoni, Milan's lively winger, is suspended after throwing a punch in retaliation against Mechelen's Geret Defern last month.

And Benfica? A cunning, polyglot team, leaning heavily on Portugal's special colonial links, which allow Brazilians to count extra to the customary three foreign players.

Portugal has supplied two finalists in the last three years.

Managed by Sven-Goren Eriksson, Benfica's brew mixes Brazilian flair with Swedish strategy.

Matts Magnusson, the battering ram center-forward, and Jonas Thern, a midfield dynamo, provide Swedish mentality.

Two Brazilians, Ricardo and Aldair, are a defensive blockade that will try to shut out Papin. Another Brazilian international, Valdo, prompts Benfica's counterattacks.

So the champions of France versus Portugal it is, but with more than a little help from cosmopolitan friends.

This is easy to say in hindsight but, with his vision, one wonders why Monsieur Hanot didn't go the whole hog and call this *la coupe du champion du monde*?

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

SIDELINES

Semifinal Soccer Legs End in Draws

BREMEN, West Germany (Combined Dispatches) — A bizarre own goal in the dying seconds by Marco Landucci, the Fiorentina goalkeeper, kept alive Werder Bremen's hopes of a place in the UEFA Cup final with a 1-1 draw Tuesday in the first leg of their semifinal.

And in the Cup Winners' Cup semifinal in Monte Carlo, Monaco and Sampdoria of Italy drew, 2-2.

Landucci fumbled a curled corner in the 90th minute after a collision with defender Sergio Battistini, and the ball landed in the net. Werder Bremen attacked throughout the match, but it was hit by Marco Nappi's breakaway goal in the 78th minute. The second leg will be played in Italy in two weeks.

In Monte Carlo, Monaco's George Weah scored the only goal of the first half with a header in the 42d minute. The Italians jumped ahead in the second half with two goals within two minutes by its star international striker, Gianluca Vialli — one on a penalty. But Monaco came back with a goal less than three minutes later when Fabrice Mege's shot deflected off his teammate Ramon Diaz into the Sampdoria goal. *(Reuters, AP)*

Kroc Sells Padres for $75 Million

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Joan B. Kroc, owner of the San Diego Padres, announced that she has agreed to sell the National League baseball club to a group of 10 partners headed by a Hollywood television producer, Tom Werner.

Werner and his group reportedly paid $75 million for the team. Werner said he plans to keep the club in San Diego.

The sale, announced on Monday, is subject to approval from major league owners and from the city of San Diego. Jerry Kapstein, Kroc's son-in-law and head of the team's franchise operations, said an owners' pre-screening committee had already granted tentative approval and the sale likely will be completed by early May.

The Padres, who entered the National League as an expansion franchise in 1969, were purchased by Ray Kroc, founder of the McDonald's fast-food chain, five years later. The team was set to move to Washington before Kroc intervened by buying the club from C. Arnholt Smith.

Joan Kroc took over principal ownership of the fast-food chain and the Padres upon her husband's death in January 1984 — just nine months before San Diego won its lone NL championship. She announced she was selling the team last October.

Werner, 39, is co-creator and executive producer of "The Cosby Show" and "Roseanne," two of the highest-rated shows in U.S. television.

Pact to Expand Baseball Rosters

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball teams will start the season with 27 players, after all.

Clubs and players reversed course again on Monday, deciding to expand rosters through April 30. The sides reached a verbal agreement to expand rosters on March 19, the day they agreed to a new four-year labor contract. But the roster deal collapsed last week.

"It's good for everybody," Seattle manager Jim Lefebvre said. "It just gives us a little protection where we don't need to be burning up arms. Right now, you're seeing pitchers running out of gas because it takes six weeks to go seven or eight innings in a normal spring training. We're trying to do it in two weeks."

Teams will have to reduce to the normal minimum of 24 players and maximum of 25 on May 1. A proposed change that would have lowered the five-inning requirement for starting pitchers to get a victory was dropped.

Michael Weiner, a lawyer for the union, said the outline for the agreement was made over the weekend in telephone conversations between union chief Donald Fehr and deputy commissioner Stephen Greenberg.

For the Record

Reginald S. Alexander, 86, a Kenyan politician, sports enthusiast, and longtime member of the International Olympic Committee, died Saturday in Nairobi of an undisclosed illness. *(AP)*

BOOKS

LEGACIES: A Chinese Mosaic

By Bette Bao Lord. 245 pages. $19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHEN Bette Bao Lord returned to her Chinese homeland in 1973 — 27 years after leaving for America as a child of 8 — she was assailed by a peculiar thought.

As she recounts it in this semiautobiographical portrait of China today, she had been reflecting on the irrational attachment to their homeland that is characteristic of even successfully assimilated Chinese exiles like herself.

Then: "I found myself thinking that everywhere we go, we leave behind a shadow of ourselves to re-enact the scene that took place there until the moment we depart this life, when we must collect them, like pictures in an album, to take with us into the next world."

It is an oddly disturbing notion that she captures here, that one leaves these selves behind to keep repeating the same scenes until death brings surcease.

Or perhaps what she means is that each shadow self goes on living some form of alternative life that commences after the scene has been re-enacted.

The second interpretation would seem to be preferable — instead of nightmarish repetition, the possibility of infinitely multiplying realities.

Lord, who now lives in New York City, met the people who testify in her powerful but depressing book from 1985 to 1989, when her husband, Winston Lord, was the U.S. ambassador to China and when she stayed on as a consultant to CBS News during the brief flowering of democracy that ended with the clearing of Tiananmen Square in June 1989. Her witnesses either spoke to her in person or gave her tape recordings.

In the collective modern Chinese experience, people believe in the Maoist revolution and zealously work for it. But their personal pasts, colliding with some shift in public ideology, invariably betray them, and they suffer at the whim of a society gone mad.

As a witness puts it: "Once Chinese believed that building a socialist society gave meaning to their lives. Now Chinese wonder why they were born. We do not have the means to live life, nor do we even have something to die for. We merely consume time."

The narrative offers intermittent relief from the suffering.

The essence of "Legacies" is China's suffering. Lord makes one ache to understand the modern Chinese character. And she provides many clues: classic xenophobia compounded by suspicion of the West aroused by 19th-century gunboat diplomacy.

Lord remarks of Mao: "No doubt he had wanted to take the place of everyone else — gods, ancestors and patriarchs, mothers and fathers — in the hearts of his 'children.' He did not succeed. Still, there is a mystique in his presence; it confers legitimacy on his heirs."

But "Legacies" leaves the reader feeling numb and largely without hope. As a friend urges her by telephone only hours after the square is cleared:

"Warn Americans not to be fooled. Warn them not to judge by what will be said and what will be seen. Those men are masters at orchestrating a misery all the more insidious because it is silent and invisible."

It is far from silent and invisible in the pages of this eloquent book. The misery assaults the reader's senses. All that one is left with is a belief in the remarkable Chinese capacity to endure.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Wk	Weeks on List
1	THE BOURNE ULTIMATUM, by Robert Ludlum	1	3
2	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	2	6
3	CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER, by Tom Clancy	4	31
4	DEVICES AND DESIRES, by P.D. James	3	10
5	BITTER SWEET, by LaVyrle Spencer	6	5
6	THE SCIONS OF SHANNARA, by Terry Brooks	7	4
7	THE BAD PLACE, by Dean R. Koontz	5	10
8	A RULING PASSION, by Judith Michael	8	11
9	VINELAND, by Thomas Pynchon	9	11
10	CARIBBEAN, by James A. Michener	13	20
11	DADDY, by Danielle Steel	12	20
12	COUNTERATTACK, by W.E.B. Griffin	10	9
13	COLD HARBOUR, by Jack Higgins	11	11
14	TALES FROM MARGARITAVILLE, by Jimmy Buffett	14	23
15	DECEPTION, by Philip Roth		1

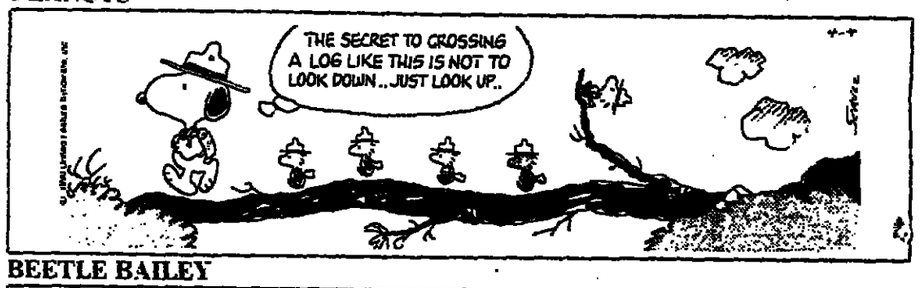
NONFICTION

1	MEGATRENDS 2000, by John Naisbitt and Patricia Aburdene	1	10
2	BARBARIANS AT THE GATE, by Bryan Burrough and John Helyar	2	10
3	MEANS OF ASCENT, by Robert A. Caro	5	2
4	LIAR'S POKER, by Michael Lewis	3	21
5	WHAT I SAW AT THE REVOLUTION, by Peggy Noonan	4	6
6	IT WAS ON FIRE WHEN I LAY DOWN ON IT, by Robert Fulghum	6	28
7	PARTING WITH ILLUSIONS, by Vladimir Pozner		3
8	THE CUCKOO'S EGG, by Clifford Stoll	8	9
9	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	7	74
10	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking	9	102
11	THE SPY WENT DANCING, by Aline, Countess of Romanones	14	3
12	DEEP COVER, by Michael Levine		2
13	DEAR DAD, by Louis Anderson		1
14	THE TEMPTING OF AMERICA, by Robert H. Bork	10	16
15	HEAD FIRST, by Norman Cousins	13	9

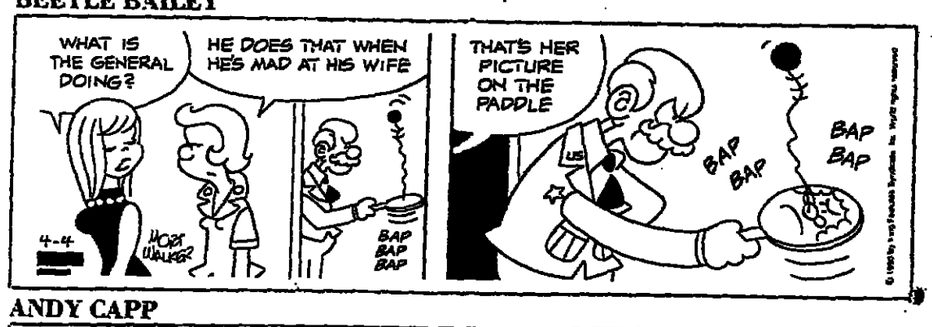
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	SECRETS ABOUT MEN EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW, by Barbara De Angelis	1	5
2	BEWARE THE NAKED MAN WHO OFFERS YOU HIS SHIRT, by Harvey Mackay	2	6
3	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	3	59
4	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	4	16
5	THE POWER OF THE FAMILY, by Paul Pearsall	5	2

PEANUTS

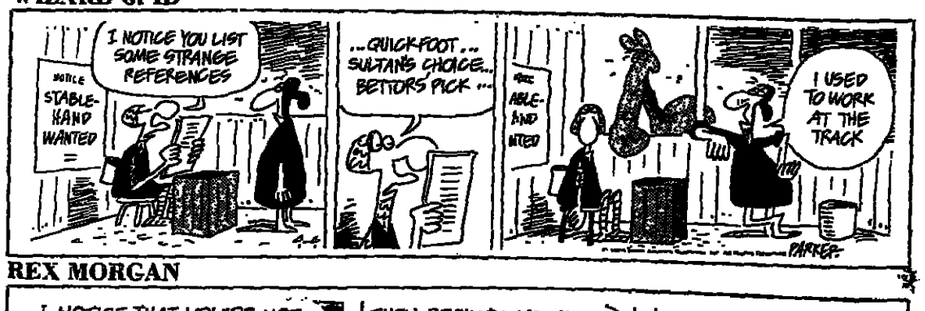


BEETLE BAILEY



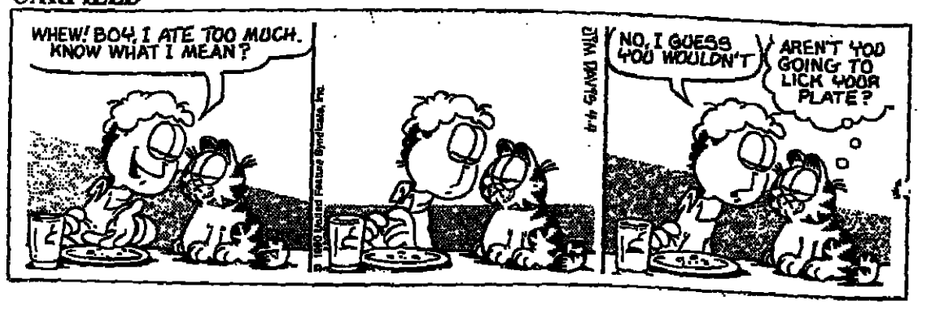
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



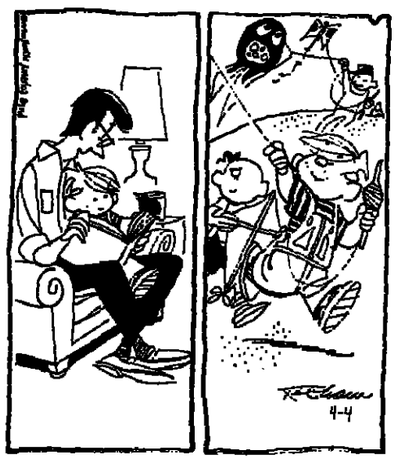
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOREL

NORIM

EDUCAD

LANFIE

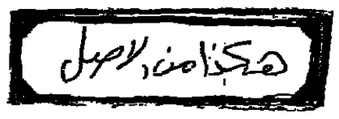
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANNOY WHOSE TOFFEE MALTED
Answer: How that talented bevel-maker, even on his honeymoon—HE WENT ALONE

BLONDIE



SPORTS

Vegas Hits the Jackpot, Routing Duke, 103-73, to Claim Title

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

UNLV: Be Sure to Call The Thugs Champions

Washington Post Service

DENVER — Perhaps, if Duke had worn jerseys with "NCAA — Enforcement Division" stitched across the front, then UNLV could have given the Blue Devils a more complete and relentless humiliation in the NCAA final than the 103-73 whipping it laid on the Atlantic Coast Conference clean-livers Monday night.

But probably not.

Maybe the Runnin' Rebels, who with Coach Jerry Tarkanian have been hounded by National Collegiate Athletic Association sleuths for 13 years and taunted by crowds for years, were not really playing with the fury of the unjustly accused.

But it sure looked that way.

Especially when UNLV, wearing "Shark Takes The Bite" T-shirts, formed an arc of jubilant screaming faces around one extremely sober NCAA official who'd drawn the short straw and had to hand the gold trophy to Tarkanian. Yes, the same Shark who fought the NCAA's punishments to the Supreme Court.

"I didn't want to take the trophy," Tarkanian said, perhaps with deliberate ambiguity. "I wanted our athletic director to accept it. But they said I had to take it."

"You can call us bad guys. You can call us, what is it they call us, thugs?" Larry Johnson said. "But we'd appreciate it if you'd just put national champions on there too."

The University of Nevada-Las Vegas blended the fundamental defensive ferociousness that basketball insiders expect of Tarkanian teams with offensive showmanship worthy of a neon Las Vegas night. "That's the best a team has ever played against me," the Duke coach, Mike Krzyzewski, said. "I'm in awe of what they did to us. Their half-court [pressure] defense dictated the whole game. . . . They controlled us even when we had the ball."

Of all the Runnin' Rebels, one stood perfectly for the whole: little Anderson Hunt, the smallest Rebel. Give him a new nickname: Take That.

Because of his 3-point bombs, his lightning-quick defense and his all-court audacity, Duke became the Hunt-ed. UNLV's seldom-praised guards — Hunt and scholarly Greg Anthony — were the men who cut out the competitive heart of Duke's backcourt and left the Blue Devils on the wrong side of the most one-sided NCAA title game in history.

If Tarkanian, a guard in his playing days, had wanted to imagine himself reincarnated for a night of vindication, he would have inhabited Hunt's body for all 29 points — on 12-of-16 shooting, including four 3-pointers.

It would be fitting to say that UNLV's two future NBA paragons — Johnson and Stacey Augmon — were the men who tore Duke asunder during an 18-0 blitz early in the second half, turning a reasonable 57-47 game into an unholy 75-47 rout.

Reuter

Rebel MVP: Anderson Hunt.

Johnson and Augmon played wonderfully, buzzer to buzzer, but it was Hunt, with a dozen of those 18 points, who made himself a permanent piece of NCAA lore. Not since Georgetown put Kentucky down with a 31-3 run in the 1984 semifinals has such an important game been detonated so convincingly.

First, Hunt hit from the corner. Then, after the 250-pound (113-kilogram) Johnson crammed home a bank shot, Hunt drifted out deeper and sank a 3-pointer from the corner. By now, UNLV was excited and Duke's guards, freshman Bobby Hurley and senior all-American Phil Henderson, were in a panic, throwing the ball to Rebels as often as to Devils.

Rewind the tape: On four straight possessions, UNLV scored on fast-break layups, Hunt finishing two of them and feeding Augmon for another. Finally, Hunt cranked home another 3-pointer from the right corner and Duke called time out — for the second time in 30 seconds — and, with 14:19 still to play, the game was completely finished.

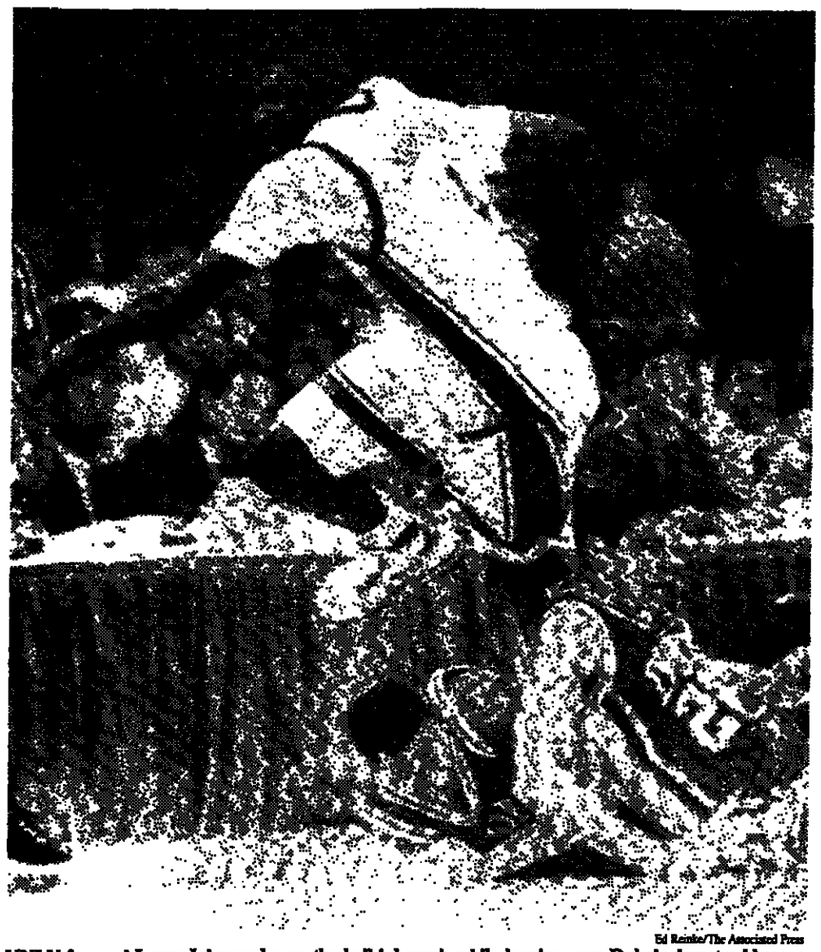
Hunt and Anthony, who had 13 points, six assists and five of UNLV's Final Four-record 16 steals, represent the spectrum, and the progression, of the Rebels' program. Anthony, so tough that he played much of the season with a broken jaw wired shut, is a superior student with future politician tendencies. He's the type of player the Dukes of the NCAA love to claim as their own.

Hunt, however, is the sort of youngster Tarkanian always has sought with his Father Flanagan manner, his infinite patience with first offenders and his relentless insistence that there is no such thing as a bad kid. Hunt comes from the Detroit ghetto. His mother told him not to come home for Christmas vacation because too many of his old friends were dying in the city's drug wars. "It's like Saigon here," she told him.

For those who throw stones at UNLV, perhaps it would provide balance to imagine what a refuge and opportunity UNLV offers to teenagers like Hunt.

Anthony, Augmon and Hunt were the players who made UNLV's Amoeba Defense turn into a growing, suffocating blob in the second half. "Our Amoeba just destroyed them," rumbled the Shark. "For periods of time, it was as good as [defense] can be."

And, for periods of time, the night's resolution seemed as fair as a game can be. The sins of the fathers should not be visited on the sons. And the deeds of a hungry Tark the Shark in the 1970s at Long Beach State and UNLV should not be visited upon new Runnin' Rebels such as Hunt and Anthony. Let the memory of UNLV's old law-court feuds, as well as its many hard-court defeats in March, be forgotten now. Or at least whittled down to size.



Ed Reinke/The Associated Press

UNLV forward Larry Johnson keeps the ball inbounds while leaping over Duke's downtrodden.

Pressure Defense Overwhelms Devils

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DENVER — All the pent-up fury of a season marked by injuries and marred by suspensions and inference regarding the character of the team exploded in a monstrous exhibition of pressure basketball as the University of Nevada-Las Vegas won its first national championship by demolishing Duke, 103-73.

UNLV's 30-point victory was the largest margin in the 51-year history of the tournament and provided a sharp contrast in a tournament this year that had been distinguished by close games and last-second shots.

The Runnin' Rebels, who Monday night became the first team to score 100 points in the championship game, turned the game into a rout minutes into the second half, using ferocious full-court pressure and scorching outside shooting.

UNLV shredded Duke's vaunted defense and reduced the game to what seemed like an intramural scrimmage between the A team and the B team.

Anderson Hunt scored a game-high 29 points on 12-of-16 shooting for UNLV while Larry Johnson added 22 for the Rebels, who shot 63 percent from the field and held Duke to 43 percent.

Phil Henderson led Duke with 21 points but committed six of the Blue Devils' season-high 23 turnovers.

"We felt we had something to prove," Moses Scurry of UNLV said. "People were calling us thugs and things like that. We're human just like they are. All we wanted to do was go out and play basketball like every other school in the country."

NCAA Final

DUKE

	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	F	Pt
Brickey	24	2-4	0-2	1-3	2	2	4
Laettner	29	5-12	5-6	5-9	5	4	15
Abdelnaby	24	5-7	4-6	4-7	0	3	14
Henderson	32	9-20	2-2	1-2	0	2	21
Hurley	22	0-3	2-2	0-0	3	3	2
Davis	21	2-5	2-3	1-1	0	1	6
Koubek	14	1-4	0-0	2-2	0	0	2
Hill	8	0-2	0-0	1-3	1	0	0
McCaffrey	9	1-3	2-2	0-2	0	1	4
Buckley	3	0-0	0-0	0-1	0	0	0
Palmer	2	0-0	3-4	0-3	1	0	3
Cook	2	1-1	0-0	0-0	0	0	2
Team				2-4			
Totals	200	26-61	20-27	17-39	11	16	73

UNLV

	Min	FG	FT	Reb	A	F	Pt
Johnson	30	8-12	4-6	2-11	2	3	22
Augmon	26	6-7	0-1	2-4	7	5	12
Butler	27	1-4	2-2	0-3	3	3	4
Hunt	31	1 2-16	1-2	0-2	2	0	29
Anthony	30	5-11	3-4	1-1	6	3	13
Scurry	12	2-5	1-2	3-6	0	2	5
Rice	9	0-1	0-0	0-0	2	2	0
Young	12	2-2	0-0	0-0	0	1	5
Jones	8	4-5	0-0	0-2	0	2	8
Cvitanovich	10	1-2	2-2	1-1	2	2	5
Jeter	3	0-0	0-0	0-0	0	0	0
Rice	2	0-2	0-0	0-1	0	0	0
Team				1-2			
Totals	200	41-67	13-17	10-33	24	23	103
Duke				35	38—		73
UNLV				47	56—		103

3-point goals: Duke 1-11 (Henderson 1-6, Koubek 0-1, Hurley 0-2), UNLV 8-14 (Hunt 4-7, Johnson 2-2, Cvitanovich 1-1, Young 1-1, Anthony 0-1, Rice 0-1, Rice 0-11. Att.: 17,765.

For Jerry Tarkanian, the Rebels' 59-year-old coach, the first national championship of the decade was also the first in his career.

During the season, UNLV lost nine players at various times to academic suspensions or National Collegiate Athletic Association suspensions for minor transgressions off the court.

Although each team entered the game with impressive offensive statistics — Duke averaged about 89 points a game, Las Vegas 93 — everyone agreed that the national championship would be decided by defense, conditioning and finally on the more subjective basis of which team wanted it more.

Both teams had been affected by the mile-high altitude here in their semifinal games on Saturday and had overcome what seemed to be raging fires in their lungs by frequent substitutions and sheer force of will.

UNLV managed a 10-point lead just seven minutes 26 seconds into the game as the Rebels forced the Blue Devils into turnover after turnover, mostly by simply stealing the ball.

They scored the first points of the game and never trailed.

Duke, which averaged 17.2 turnovers per game this season, had 14 at halftime and 10 of those were on steals by the Rebels, who broke the tournament record for steals in a game with 16.

The roof nearly caved in on Duke with 13:42 left in the first half after Hunt hit a 3-pointer to put UNLV up by 16-10.

After Christian Laettner made one of two Duke foul shots, UNLV unleashed a furious full-court assault and forced five straight Duke turnovers.

By the time Duke was able to run a play all the way through — center Alaa Abdelnaby made a layup with 11:04 left — UNLV led by 21-13.

More important was the psychological edge the Rebels had built.

If there is such a thing as intimidation among champions, UNLV achieved it.

Duke's backcourt became tentative with the ball and the front court, seeing its size negated by ferocious pressure on the ball and the Rebels' leaping ability, switched to a perimeter game.

The lead extended to 41-25 with 3:46 left in the half as UNLV contested every pass made by Duke. The Rebels had 16 points off turnovers in the first half as they took a 47-35 halftime lead.

Duke got within 10 points, 57-47, with 16:24 to play, but the larcenous crew went to it again.

The Rebels went on an 18-0 run to put the game away and it was Hunt and Stacey Augmon who took turns putting the Blue Devils away.

Hunt started the run with a side jump shot and Larry Johnson scored on a drive for a 61-47 lead.

Augmon stole the ball on three straight Duke possessions and he found Hunt each time to end the break. Augmon whipped a cross-court pass to Hunt for a 3-pointer. He found Hunt again with a pass for a layup and then fed Hunt again after taking the ball from Henderson at his own foul line.

Hunt ended the drive with a 3-pointer to make it 75-47 with 13:18 to play.

As UNLV began turning the screws with the 18-0 run, the Rebels said that they felt a new sentiment rising from the Duke players: resignation.

"I felt like they gave up on themselves," Scurry said. "A team like that, I thought they'd be better, smarter than that."

Duke's strategy was to get the ball inside to Abdelnaby, the 6-foot-10-inch, 240-pound (2.08-meter, 109-kilogram) senior, and Laettner, the 6-11, 225-pound sophomore forward.

It seemed like a reasonable strategy on paper at least.

Abdelnaby enjoyed a 40-pound weight advantage on the 6-10 David Butler, and Laettner had the 6-7 Johnson by four inches.

But Duke had to get the ball past the UNLV guards, Hunt, voted the Final Four outstanding player, and Greg Anthony.

For all the talk about guards Kenny Anderson of Georgia Tech and Bobby Hurley of Duke, Hunt and Anderson proved to be the most devastating backcourt combination in the tournament.

With Anthony shadowing Henderson and Hunt suffocating the 6-0 Hurley, the Duke guards had all they could do to bring the ball past midcourt and keep it in play, never mind sending pinpoint passes into the post.

"I don't know if they played harder than us," Abdelnaby said. "They were just everywhere."

The victory was extra special for Tarkanian, who has battled the NCAA since 1977. It was then the NCAA ordered the school to suspend him for violations, but Tarkanian went to court for an injunction and the case eventually reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the NCAA but said that only UNLV could discipline him.

"This is not sweet revenge, it's just sweet," said Tarkanian, who had to be talked into accepting the championship trophy Monday night. "I really did not want to accept the trophy. I wanted our athletic director to take it but they told me I had to, so I did."

Tarkanian said it wasn't that he wanted to get back at the NCAA. Instead, "I wanted to make the point this was not the biggest thing for me," he said. "The big thing to me is our fans. Probably the greatest satisfaction was our kids played so well for people that it meant so much for."

"We thought we'd be able to move the ball more against them," said Duke assistant coach Mike Bray. "You think when you practice against our defense every day you're ready for anybody's defensive pressure but that was another level."

"We've never played against anything like that. It didn't matter if they were in a man or a zone, we couldn't do anything against it."

Even when they appeared to be doing something right, the result turned out wrong for the Blue Devils. At one point in the first half, reserve guard Brian Davis made a steal and was fouled while driving to the basket. In celebration, he leaped to give Laettner a high-five but their hands missed and he slapped Laettner's face.

Immediately after the game, the UNLV players already were brandishing fitted championship rings. The company that produced them had taken measurements of the players from each of the schools that reached the regional finals.

Many thought that UNLV would dominate play from the start of the 1989-90 season.

A loss to Kansas in the preseason National Invitation Tournament seemed to trigger an onslaught of surprise teams though, both during the regular season and throughout an often unpredictable NCAA tournament. *(NYT, WP, AP)*

Tournament Leaders

SCORING

Player, Team	G	Pts	Avg
Dennis Scott, Georgia Tech	5	153	30.6
Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymont	4	143	35.8
Phil Henderson, Duke	6	130	21.7
Kenny Anderson, Georgia Tch	5	124	24.8
Alaa Abdelnaby, Duke	5	114	19.0
Larry Johnson, UNLV	6	113	18.8
Travis Mays, Texas	4	112	28.0
Stacey Augmon, UNLV	6	109	18.2
Lenzie Howell, Arkansas	5	106	21.2
Anderson Hunt, UNLV	6	103	17.2

REBOUNDING

Player, Team	G	Reb	Avg
Larry Johnson, UNLV	6	75	12.5
Christian Laettner, Duke	6	56	9.3
Alaa Abdelnaby, Duke	6	52	8.7
Stacey Augmon, UNLV	6	48	8.0
Dale Davis, Clemson	3	44	14.7
Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymont	4	42	10.5
David Butler, UNLV	6	42	7.0
Malcolm Mackey, Ga. Tech	5	39	7.8
Loy Vaught, Michigan	2	38	19.0
Guillermo Myers, Texas	4	38	9.5

ASSISTS

Player, Team	G	Ast	Avg
Bobby Hurley, Duke	6	39	6.5
Greg Anthony, UNLV	6	37	6.2
Kenny Anderson, Georgia Tch	5	28	5.6
Anderson Hunt, UNLV	6	30	5.0
Jeff Sanders, Alabama	3	27	9.0
Stacey Augmon, UNLV	6	26	4.3
Lee Mayberry, Arkansas	5	25	5.0
Derrick Martin, UCLA	4	22	5.5
Melvin Newbern, Minnesota	4	21	5.3
King Rice, North Carolina	3	19	6.3

Blowout Produces Awesome Array Of NCAA 'Firsts,' 'Mosts' and 'Bests'

The Associated Press

DENVER — UNLV's domination of Duke, a performance the losing coach, Mike Krzyzewski, called "awesome," was reflected in the statistics:

- The 103 UNLV points set a record for a championship game, as did the 30-point victory margin and UNLV's 16 steals.
- UNLV had five dunks to none for Duke.
- UNLV's front-line players outshot Duke's 69 percent to 45 percent and outscored the Blue Devil front-liners 56-38.
- UNLV's backcourt players outshot Duke's 56 percent to 48 percent, outscored them 47-35 and dished out 12 assists to three for Duke's guards.
- UNLV guard Greg Anthony had as many steals (5) as the entire Duke team, and forward Larry Johnson added four.
- UNLV scored 36 of its points on fast breaks (18 of 20), while Duke had only eight points.

The victory was the first by a team from the West since UCLA in 1975.

Duke now has finished as the runner-up four times, tying North Carolina.

Duke also has given up the three highest point totals in championship-game history. They surrendered 98 to UCLA in 1964 and 94 to Kentucky in 1978.

UNLV's 103 points increased its total for the tournament to 571, breaking the old record of 552 set by Oklahoma in 1988.

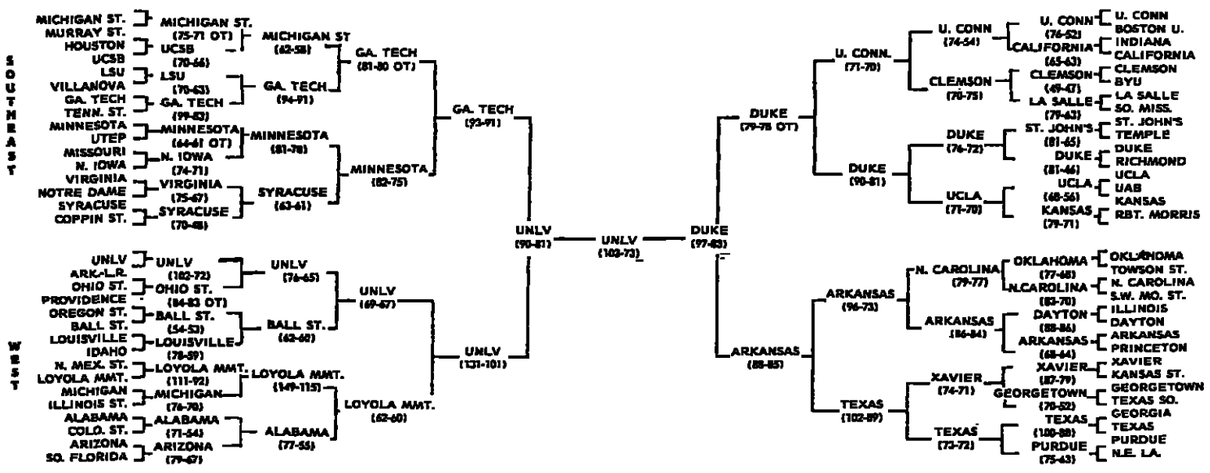
The victory moved Tarkanian into sole possession of third place among top NCAA tournament coaches. UCLA coach John Wooden has 47 victories and North Carolina's Dean Smith 43. Tarkanian now has 33, one ahead of Louisville's Denny Crum.

Among other records set in Monday night's game were:

- Most field goals in a championship game, 41 by UNLV, breaking the previous mark of 40 set by UCLA against Memphis State in 1973.
- Most assists in a championship game, 24 by UNLV, breaking the old mark of 20 shared by Houston in 1984 and Indiana in 1987.
- Most 3-pointers in two games in the Final Four, 18 by UNLV, breaking the old mark of 14 by Oklahoma in 1988.
- Highest 3-point percentage in Final Four, UNLV's .621 on 18-for-29, breaking Indiana's .600 (9-of-15) in 1987.
- Most assists in Final Four, 44 by UNLV, surpassing Louisville and Michigan's standard of 42 set in 1986 and 1989, respectively.
- Most 3-pointers by an individual in the Final Four, nine by UNLV's Anderson Hunt, tying Indiana's Steve Alford in 1987.

UNLV finished the year at 35-5, and the 35 wins represent the second-most ever by an NCAA championship team. The 1948 Kentucky team compiled a 36-3 mark.

UNLV's Path to the Pinnacle of U.S. Collegiate Basketball



N.C. State Gets Go-Ahead For Suit Against Valvano

The Associated Press

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina — North Carolina State has been empowered by the governing body of the state's university system to file suit to terminate the contract of its basketball coach, Jim Valvano.

The lawsuit reportedly would charge that Valvano had breached his contract by failing to ensure the academic progress of his students.

N.C. State trustees voted 9-3 in early March to instruct its lawyers to seek the termination of Valvano's contract.

The News and Observer newspaper of Raleigh, attributing its report to unnamed sources, said legal proceedings authorized Monday probably would be initiated by the end of the week unless Valvano agrees to step down.

Woody Webb, a lawyer for Valvano, said he doubted the breach-of-contract strategy would work.

"I think it will become clear that Mr. Valvano has done at least as much, if not more than most coaches do to assist their players academically," he said. "Moreover, the contract does provide that this duty is in conjunction with other university personnel. We'd be mighty interested in how well they discharged their duties."

The University of North Carolina Board of Governors, which oversees the state's 16-university system, voted unanimously on Monday to allow N.C. State to pursue legal action against Valvano.

"It's a sad day for North Carolina when one of its institutions of higher learning resorts to the threat of litigation against one of its coaches," Webb said. "While it wasn't totally unexpected, it's a new twist to the situation that's negative in nature."

The board chairman, Robert (Roddy) Jones, said he hoped the matter would not end up in court.

Jones said there was no discussion of the potential cost of a suit versus the $500,000 buyout clause included in Valvano's contract. But Jones said N.C. State is "continuing the process of weighing cost versus principle in this matter."

Valvano and the basketball program have been under fire since January amid allegations of National Collegiate Athletic Association violations, academic rules abuses and, most recently, point-shaving by players on past teams.

Negotiations over Valvano's contract reached an impasse last week. The sticking point is the buyout clause, which requires that the school pay Valvano $500,000 if he is fired without cause. The money would not be paid if Valvano is fired for just cause, such as an NCAA violation. Although N.C. State is under a two-year probation, Valvano was not implicated in the violations that led to the penalty.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Philadelphia	47	26	.644	—
Boston	43	28	.606	3
New York	40	31	.563	6
Washington	28	44	.389	18½
Miami	17	56	.233	30
New Jersey	16	56	.222	30½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Detroit	52	19	.732	—
x-Chicago	48	23	.676	4
Milwaukee	37	35	.514	15½
Indiana	36	35	.507	16
Atlanta	35	37	.486	17½
Cleveland	34	37	.479	18
Orlando	17	54	.239	35

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Utah	50	21	.704	—
x-San Antonio	48	23	.676	2
Dallas	41	30	.577	9
Denver	37	35	.514	13½
Houston	35	36	.493	15
Minnesota	20	52	.278	30½
Charlotte	15	56	.211	35

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-LA Lakers	54	17	.761	—
x-Portland	51	21	.708	3½
x-Phoenix	48	24	.667	6½
Seattle	35	36	.493	19
Golden State	32	39	.451	22
LA Clippers	28	45	.384	27
Sacramento	22	50	.306	32½

x-clinched playoff berth

NO GAMES MONDAY

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO—Optioned Frank Thomas, first baseman, to Birmingham, Southern League.

CLEVELAND—Released Brad Komminsk, outfielder; Paul Zuvella, shortstop, and Denny Gonzalez, infielder. Put Jeff Kaiser, pitcher, on waivers. Optioned Tom Lampkin and Tom Marsonn, catchers; Jeff Manto, first baseman; and Colin Charland, pitcher, to Colorado Springs of the Pacific Coast League.

KANSAS CITY—Released Ed Hearn, catcher, and Terry Leach, pitcher. Traded Jerry Don Gleaton, pitcher, to Detroit for Greg Everson, pitcher.

MILWAUKEE—Put Paul Molitor, third baseman, on 15-day disabled list. Sent Randy Veres, pitcher, and George Canale, first baseman, to their minor league complex for reassignment.

MINNESOTA—Optioned Paul Abbott and Pete Delkus, pitchers; Terry Jorgensen, Scott Leius, Paul Sorrento, infielders; and Derek Parks, catcher, to Portland, Pacific Coast League. Optioned Willie Banks, pitcher, and Jarvis Brown, outfielder, to Orlando, Southern League. Returned Bernardo Brito and Rafael DeLima, outfielders; Jamie Nelson, catcher; Vic Rodriguez and Frank Valdez, infielders; and Jack Savage, pitcher, to Portland. Returned Chuck Knoblauch, infielder, to their minor league complex for reassignment.

NEW YORK—Put Fred Toliver, pitcher, and Domaso Garcia, infielder, on waivers for the purpose of giving them their unconditional releases. Optioned Willie Smith, pitcher, to Columbus, International League. Sent Jim Walewander, infielder, to their minor league complex for reassignment.

SEATTLE—Put Jay Buhner, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list retroactive to March 31, and Clint Zavaras, pitcher, on the 60-day disabled list. Optioned Dave Burba and Mike Walker, pitchers, and Bill McGuire, catcher, to Calgary, Pacific Coast League. Optioned Patrick Lennon, outfielder, to Williamsport, Eastern League. Sent Theo Shaw, Pat Pacillo and Jim Newlin, pitchers; Greg Pirkl, catcher; Tino Martinez and Jeff Schaefer, infielders; and Casey Close, outfielder, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

TEXAS—Traded Drew Hall, pitcher, to Montreal for Jeff Huson, infielder. Assigned Huson to Oklahoma City, American Association. Signed Andy Allanson, catcher, to a one-year contract. Waived Brad Arnsberg, pitcher, for the purpose of outrighting him to Oklahoma City.

National League

ST. LOUIS—Optioned Mike Perez and Gibson Alba, pitchers; Geronimo Pena, Craig Wilson and Rob Brewer, infielders; Ray Stephens, catcher; and Ray Lankford, outfielder to Louisville, American Association. Optioned Omar Olivares, pitcher, to their minor league camp for reassignment. Returned Stan Clarke, pitcher, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CHARLOTTE—Signed Michael Williams, guard, for the remainder of the season.

PHOENIX—Signed Tim Lester, guard, to a second 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

GREEN BAY—Signed Clarence Weathers, wide receiver, and M.L. Johnson, linebacker.

KANSAS CITY—Signed James Griffin, safety; Kevin Harmon, running back; Rod Jones, tight end; Mike Morris, center; Timmie Ware, wide receiver; Charles Washington, cornerback; Rob Woods, tackle; and Biorn Nittmo, place kicker.

L.A. RAIDERS—Signed James FitzPatrick, offensive tackle; Bruce Klostermann, linebacker; and Elvis Patterson, cornerback.

N.Y. JETS—Signed Anthony Parker, defensive back, and Patrick Egu, running back.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Darryl Holmes, defensive back; Ray Roundtree, wide receiver; Martin Williams, defensive end; and Rich Rosner, linebacker.

TAMPA BAY—Signed David Smith, quarterback.

BASEBALL

MONDAY'S EXHIBITION RESULTS

(as deadline split squad)

Toronto 7, St. Louis 6

Los Angeles 2, Atlanta 1

Cincinnati (ss) 6, Boston (ss) 5

Cincinnati (ss) 7, Boston (ss) 6

Montreal 7, New York Mets 0

Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 9

Kansas City 4, Houston 2

Detroit 10, Minnesota 2

Cleveland 6, San Francisco 2

Chicago Cubs 6, Milwaukee 4, 10 innings

Seattle 3, Oakland 2, 11 innings

San Diego 5, California 3

Texas 8, Chicago White Sox 1

Baltimore 5, New York Yankees 2

HOCKEY

Final NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-NY Rangers	36	31	13	85	279	267
y-New Jersey	37	34	9	83	295	288
y-Washington	36	38	6	78	284	275
y-NY Islanders	31	38	11	73	281	288
Pittsburgh	32	40	8	72	318	359
Philadelphia	30	39	11	71	290	297

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Boston	46	25	9	101	289	232
y-Buffalo	45	27	8	98	286	248
y-Montreal	41	28	11	93	288	234
y-Hartford	38	33	9	85	275	268
Quebec	12	61	7	31	240	407

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Chicago	41	33	6	88	316	294
y-St. Louis	37	34	9	83	295	279
y-Toronto	35	38	4	80	337	358
y-Minnesota	36	40	4	76	284	291
Detroit	28	38	14	70	288	323

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Calgary	42	23	15	99	348	265
y-Edmonton	38	28	14	90	315	283
y-Winnipeg	37	32	11	85	298	290
y-Los Angeles	34	39	7	75	338	337
Vancouver	25	41	14	64	245	306

x-clinched division title

y-clinched playoff berth

Reuter

Duke's center, Alaa Abdelnaby, shoots over Larry Johnson, who scored 22 points for UNLV.

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5 — Houston, 1967-68, 1982-84
4 — Arkansas, 1941, 1945, 1978, 1990
4 — Kansas State, 1948, 1957, 1958, 1964
4 — Illinois, 1949, 1951-52, 1989

OBSERVER

Uneeda Trigger?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — If the papers are right, and sometimes they are, Iraq sent somebody out to buy atomic-bomb triggers. That seems like a tough job. Imagine:

"Can I help you, sir?"

"I'd like 30 or 40 of your best atomic-bomb triggers. Is there a discount for buying in bulk?"

And so on. You might think nobody would sell you atomic-bomb triggers. Shows how out of touch you are with modern society. Somebody, for instance, sold Colonel Moammar Gadhafi the makings of a poison gas plant.

Can you imagine that? Guy comes in the shop, says, "Give me the following articles." You look at his list. "Looks like you're going to build yourself a nice plant to make poison gas," you say. Guy says, "What's it to you? Haven't you ever heard of the constitutional right to bear gas?" Imagine this guy talking about constitutional right to bear anything except the proud colonel's contumely.

Of course, since Gadhafi's gas gear was bought in West Germany, you wouldn't be talking constitutional rights. You'd be too busy wondering why the poor dumb Libyans want to waste money making poison gas instead of luxury cars to unload on rich dumb Americans.

□

Not only could Gadhafi buy a poison gas plant, the Soviet KGB could buy the U.S. Navy's most precious secrets, and did, from an American family named Walker. Didn't even have to ask. The main Walker was like one of those old-time encyclopedia salesmen who went door-to-door telling victims they'd been specially chosen to be owners of those founts of learning.

Imagine Walker: "Hi there" — he's got a foot in the door at the Soviet Embassy — "you've been chosen to be the recipient of the most fantastic deal in U.S. Navy secrets because we *want* them placed in the most elegant of embassies."

Not to overstate the point, the point is: You can buy anything nowadays if you've got the money. Absolutely anything. Newspapers, baseball teams, supermarket chains, humanity's greatest art, the ultimate driving machine.

There is nothing more important than money. Absolutely nothing. Not even Uneeda biscuits. Recently a group of those grown-up boys who buy things bought Uneeda biscuits, and I haven't had a fresh one since, though hundreds have crumbled to dust in the hand.

This is in the new tradition of vandalizing America's most beloved old traditions for a harvest of bucks. The new tradition started with moving the Brooklyn Dodgers to Los Angeles. Ever since then, ruination has spread, but who ever thought the great old Uneeda biscuit, America's cherished companion to its superb rat cheese, would be debased as casually as the Brooklyn Dodgers.

O.K., everything for sale. Uneeda Biscuit, Brooklyn Dodgers, poison-gas factories, most vital secrets. You name it, somebody who worships the sanctity of the free marketplace will sell it to you.

□

The confusing stories about Iraq's attempt to buy atomic-bomb triggers suggest that its buyer went to the wrong company, so got himself arrested. It's hard not to feel a kinship with this incompetent.

Imagine him: "Let me get this straight. Baghdad wants me to buy some triggers for detonating atomic bombs. . . . O.K., Baghdad isn't really building atomic bombs, but why do we want triggers, colonel, if we're not building any bombs to trigger? . . . I see your point, colonel: if a British journalist can get hanged for snooping, a poor Iraqi buyer would be an idiot to ask dumb questions. . . . I'll see what I can scrape up."

Assuming no door-to-door salesman of the Walker school rings your doorbell, how do you start to buy atomic-bomb triggers? I suppose you check the classified ads, looking for "Triggers for Sale" on the off chance that the job will be easier than you *think*. Then you go to the Yellow Pages, checking under "Triggers," "Bombs" and "Atomic." And then what do you do?

Throw yourself on somebody's mercy — that would be my way: "It would save my neck back in Baghdad, pal, if you sold me a few of those triggers. Nobody'd even miss just a few."

Fortunately for humanity, I am not fit to survive in modern society. Unfortunately, a great many people are. That's how the Uneeda biscuit crumbles, baby.

New York Times Service

'Tokyo Rising': From There To Prosperity

By Jay McInerney

NEW YORK — James Joyce once declared that if turn-of-the-century Dublin were to vanish from the face of the earth it could be rebuilt on the basis of "Ulysses." In "Tokyo Rising — The City Since the Great Earthquake," (Alfred A. Knopf), Edward Seidensticker seems to have exercised a similar, nonfictional ambition with regard to his adopted city of Tokyo.

Tokyo practically disappeared twice in this century — once after the Great Earthquake of 1923 and again after the American bombings of 1944-45. A sequel to his excellent "Low City, High City: Tokyo, 1867-1923," "Tokyo Rising" is an informal and contentious history of the modern Japanese capital from the time of the earthquake to the present. In their postwar rush to the future, the Japanese seem to have abandoned much of their aesthetic and historical sensibility. Seidensticker's history of Tokyo is a loving elegy to a lost city.

Seidensticker is a confessed fan of the Low City, the eastern flatlands that were the center of popular and mercantile culture in the 19th-century Edo (now Tokyo). The new book disapprovingly documents the drift of the city westward, toward Shinjuku, the gaudy district that will soon house the new city government offices.

"Tokyo Rising" is best when it is most anecdotal, as when Seidensticker touches on the development of the retail industry. A large step toward the triumph of the Western-style department store was taken after the earthquake, when the new department stores began to let customers keep their shoes on inside. (Previously, great logjams had occurred at entrances and exits while customers changed from street shoes to the traditional slippers that Japanese were inside.)

A fire at a major department store in 1933 turned out to have a major impact on women's dress, particularly underwear. Traditional Japanese dress did not include snug-fitting undergarments, and several of the shopgirls who died in the blaze at the Shirokiya department store did so because, modestly using one hand to keep their skirts from flying up, they were unable to hang on to ropes long enough to descend safely to the ground. So they fell to their deaths.

"From about the time of the earthquake, advertising men had been pushing Western underdress for women, which they made a symbol of sexual equality," he writes. "But a disaster like the Shirokiya fire was needed to effect decisive change."

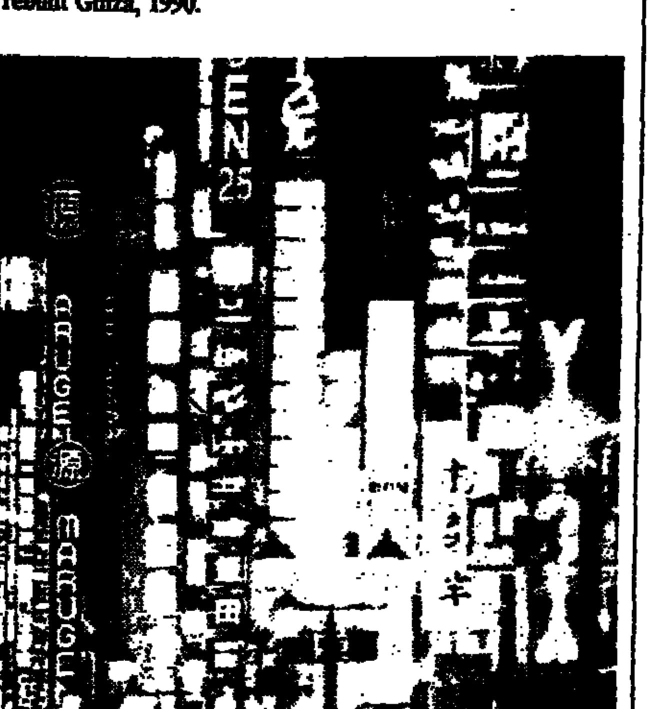
Though sometimes painstakingly thorough on local politics and economic trends, Seidensticker is more interested in — and interesting on — what happens after sunset: "Opinions will differ as to whether the nightclub entertainer and the bar girl of our day are as accomplished as was the geisha of old, but the geisha has gradually yielded to them," he writes.

Seidensticker's musings on the quality of prewar nightlife in the Ginza as opposed to that in the Asakusa ward, for instance, are charmingly arcane, and studded with amusing details: "In the early days of stripping (not mere posing), more than half the girls in Asakusa rid themselves of Japanese dress. In Ginza Western dress prevailed. . . . Asakusa soon adopted the Ginza way. Western dress comes off more quickly than Japanese."

Seidensticker loves the demotic culture of the merchant classes, which was Edo's contribution to the national heritage after it became the capital of the modern state with the Meiji restoration of Imperial rule after the end of the Shogunate. Nara had been the ancient capital, followed by Kyoto. The center of Japanese culture and the capital from 794 to 1869, Kyoto was the home of the aristocracy, who patronized the austere traditional arts of Noh theater, tea ceremony and flower arranging. (To the uninitiated, the first can be slightly more exciting than watching paint dry.)

Reuters above; AP

Tokyo after the fall, 1923, and the rebuilt Ginza, 1990.



The rice merchants and silk traders of the burgeoning new capital on Tokyo Bay helped create gaudier, perhaps more vital forms of art and entertainment. Among them are *ukiyo-e*, the brilliantly colored wood-block prints that proved so influential with Western Post-Impressionists, and Kabuki, which is to the monochromatic Noh theater what ukiyo-e is to the pen-and-ink drawing.

Seidensticker's previous book traced the rise of these and other arts, including the arts of the geisha. In this volume he documents the decline of most of what he loved in Tokyo. As recently as 10 years ago Tokyo still had a provincial ambiance. Foreigners could draw curious stares and comments.

Now the city has transformed itself into an international metropolis. But no one would call it beautiful. Or even charming. It looks more like a hypertrophied Houston than Kyoto and Nara, its templed predecessors.

Jay McInerney, author of "Bright Lights, Big City," has lived in Japan; he wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

If Raid Works, Writers Vow to Quit Gallimard

Fifty-five writers and the heirs of three major French authors threatened to switch publishers if a corporate raider takes over Gallimard. The heirs and copyright holders of the Nobel laureates Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus and André Gide made the threat in a statement that was signed by the Czechoslovak author Milan Kundera and the French novelist Marguerite Duras. But the authors would find it hard to pull out if Gallimard changes hands. The Bouygues construction conglomerate has expressed interest in buying shares in France's largest independent publisher since a bitter feud among four Gallimard children began. A French court blocked attempts by the publishing house's chief executive, Antoine Gallimard, to create a new holding company to protect the group against raiders. His brother and two sisters failed to have the firm placed under the control of a court-appointed trustee and the case has been referred to a higher court.

□

Oliver North is selling bulletproof vests, and he's a man who knows a good bulletproof vest: He wears one. The former Marine officer and White House aide has entered into business with **Joseph Fernandez**, a former CIA station chief who had been charged with obstructing inquiries into the Iran-contra affair, which made North notorious.

□

Delivering on a promise made 21 years ago, **Ida Chagall** gave **Teddy Kollek**, the mayor of Jerusalem, 103 works of art by her father, the late Marc Chagall. They will go on exhibit in September at the Israel Museum.

□

Billy Crystal's problems stemming from his Italian joke at the Academy Award ceremonies in Hollywood are not over yet. Since the comedian has still not responded to the Italian American organizations and members of Congress who protested his joke, the Commission for Social Justice of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America has purchased a full-page advertisement in Variety calling for a public apology. Crystal had joked that now that Italians were buying MGM the lion would no longer roar but would take the Fifth Amendment.

PERSONALS

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